

Papers in Cornerstone of Razed College Building Tell Early Terre Haute History

History of early Terre Haute is told in the scores of papers packed in a metal box taken from the cornerstone of the Administration Building of Indiana State Teachers College, which has been wrecked as a part of the improvement program of the school.

The metal box, taken from the cornerstone on May 18 by workmen who were wrecking the building, had rusted and the papers it held were so water-soaked that removal of any of them without ruining them completely was impossible. Though six weeks have passed since then the papers are still too damp to be removed from the box.

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HOWEVER, librarians at the Fairbanks Library found a list of the many documents in the box in a copy of the Terre Haute Weekly Express, published on the day after the cornerstone of the "Terre Haute Normal School" was laid in one of the most impressive ceremonies ever held for a cornerstone laying in Terre Haute.

Indiana's Governor, Conrad Baker; James Ingle, president of the board of trustees of the school, state officials, as well as high officials of the Masonic Lodge which had charge of the cornerstone laying marched in the parade preceding the cornerstone laying.

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THE CEREMONY took place on Aug. 13, 1867. The building which arose above the cornerstone was imposing for that time. But when it burned 20 years later a new building, larger and more imposing, was erected on the same foundation and the same cornerstone.

This was the building which was wrecked in May and from the cornerstone of which the water-soaked box was lifted by two workmen and carried to the office of Dr. Ralph Tiley, president of the school.

The contents of this cornerstone include:

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A COPY of the school law of the state of Indiana for the years of 1853, 1866 and 1867.

The fourteenth annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana.

Copies of the Indiana School Journal for 1867 and copies of other school journals and teachers magazines published at that time.

The fourth annual report of the Terre Haute Schools.

Reports of the state officials at that time.

A copy of the military law of Indiana in 1861.

Acts of the legislature of Indiana in 1865.

The roll of the officers and teachers who were to serve at the Indiana State Normal School when it was built.

A copy of the original draft of the rules adopted by the Circuit Court of Vigo County at its February term in 1818.

COPIES of the Terre Haute Express and the Terre Haute Journal.

The constitution and by-laws of the Young Men's Christian Association of Terre Haute.

The 1867 report of the Indiana University.

The state organization and its officers beginning with Governor Conrad Baker.

The Vigo County organization and officials among whom were Richard W. Thompson as judge of the Circuit Court and Sewell Coulson, prosecuting attorney.

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INFORMATION about Terre Haute of a statistical nature. In this was the first will which was that of William Winter, made in October, 1818, and the first marriage license issued which was that of William Foster and Elizabeth Wilson, issued April 4, 1818.

Officials of the city of Terre Haute beginning with the mayor, Grafton F. Cookerly.

Members of the board of Terre Haute city school trustees, who were A. Kaufman, Thomas A. Barr and Putnam Brown.

Operations of the Indiana Legislature.

Operations of the Indiana Legion and Minute Men.

These articles were placed in the metal cornerstone box 83 years ago by high officials of the Indiana Masonic Lodge following a parade in which several thousand Masons in full regalia marched from Dowling Hall, where long speeches had been made, down Wabash Avenue (then Main Street) and up to the site of the old Administration Building.

An imposing Masonic arch had been raised at the boundary of the Normal School site and the parade marched under it to the cornerstone into which the box was placed.

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VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC

TERRE HAUTE, IND

Early Terre Haute History Told In Founding of the Normal School

By A. R. Markle.

While the free public schools went into operation in the late 50's, they were suspended for lack of money and it was not until the early 60's that they started their unbroken chain. With very little money and very few suitable buildings there was also a scarcity of good teachers. There was a few good male teachers, but a far greater number were women of two classes; the younger women who hoped to be married and the older ones who had given up hope. Salaries ran as low as \$10 a month while the highest wage seldom went beyond \$50 a month. A great many teachers, while they were able to pass an examination before the examiner as to their educational qualifications, had only the rudiments of pedagogy.

Many of our more prominent educators tried unsuccessfully to have the state establish a school for teachers, among them Caleb Mills, Barnabas C. Hobbs, O. Phelps, A. J. Vawter, Silas T. Bowen and Charles Brown. Surprisingly enough spirited opposition came from other educators who after all, felt that this would amount to competition with their establishments. Among these was Dr. William M. Daily, president of Indiana University, who pronounced Normal Schools "humbug." For many years, according to D. E. Hunter, the State Teachers' Association besieged the legislature to establish a Normal School. Finally successful in electing some of their members to the legislature, among them Bascom E. Rhodes of Terre Haute, an act was passed for the purpose of establishing the Indiana State Normal School.

The act, passed Dec. 20, 1885, provided for the establishment of such a school in the city which would make the most liberal donation; not less than \$50,000 and offer the most fitting facilities for such a school. Somewhat to the surprise of the advocates only one city in the State made any offer at all and Terre Haute offered \$50,000 in cash and real estate valued at \$25,000 and was selected as the site for the school. The bitter postwar feeling was very evident when the legislature, bitterly opposed to Daniel W. Voorhees and all his work and anything connected with him, refused to appropriate money to be spent in his

home town of Terre Haute. I tell another condition requiring the city to pay one-half of the annual cost of maintenance and repairs of the school was enacted in the futile hope that Terre Haute might refuse, and it was hoped, that some other city might then be selected. There was little doubt of any other city desiring the school and Terre Haute, having consented to this condition, was finally selected and an appropriation of \$1,000,000 made to erect the building.

The Actual Work Started.

The trustees selected as architect for the proposed building, Jesse A. Vrydagh, who came to Terre Haute in 1866 and became a very prominent architect, a profession followed by his sons and a grandson after him. The old Seminary Building, which had occupied the ground, was demolished and excavations started for the new building in May, 1867. The foundation was laid soon after using largely brick and stone from the old building. In July a contract was let to Miles and Hedden for machine-made brick. Their yard was in the south part of the city and they made the first machine-made brick in Terre Haute. The cornerstone of the building was laid with great ceremony on the afternoon of Friday, August 9, 1867. The specifications allowed for the use of brick from the old building anywhere except on the face and due to this clause their insertion among the face brick caused a tearing down of some of the wall under orders of the supervising architect. The post of honor among the bricklayers is the laying up of the corners of the building and this was done by four brothers named Brentlinger. Work did not progress very fast and the building in its entirety, was not completed for nearly 10 more years, as the Saturday Mail reported that on July 17, 1876 the plastering of the south wing would not be completed for another four weeks. However, in September of 1869 the city high school, which had been a part of the First Ward School at Fourth and Mulberry, arranged to move into the east half of the first floor.

The Normal Opens.

While the board of trustees had not yet selected a president, they had chosen J. M. Olcott of Terre Haute as professor of mathematics and secretary of the board; R. S. Bosworth, formerly of the Female College where now stands St. Anthony's Hospital, as professor of natural science; Miss Julia Newell of Wisconsin, professor of geography and history; Miss Ruth Morris of Richmond, Ind., principal of primary training department. At their next meeting on Oct. 26, 1869 the board formally elected W. A. Jones, their president. Barnabas Hobbs, one of the trustees, visited

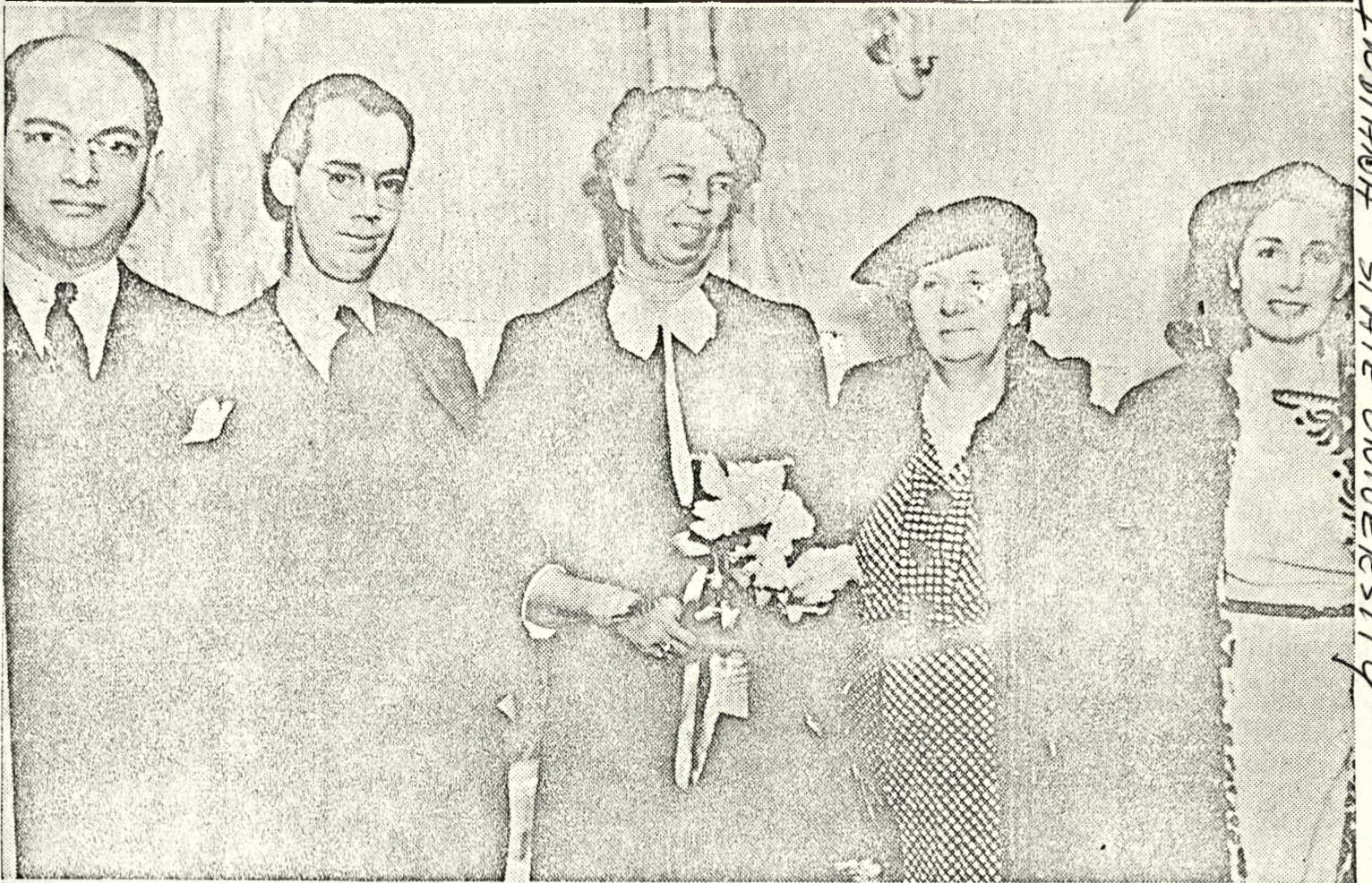
Aurora, Ill., and reported to the board his great pleasure in observing the work of W. A. Jones. Mr. Jones at the time was carrying on a development of the city schools there. The school formally opened Jan. 6, 1870 with an attendance of eight young men and 13 young women, according to Howard Sandison. President Jones was later succeeded by George P. Brown who had been one of the early members of the faculty and Mr. Brown in turn was succeeded by W. W. Parsons who had also been on the faculty. Mr. Parsons served longer than any other official and saw the school grow from a rather small institution to become very much the college of today. A remarkable educator and a stern disciplinarian, his reign was disputed only once. In 1893 a disagreement between the president and professor Arnold Tompkins, resulted in the discharge of the professor and his wife causing a student insurrection which was finally quelled and the Normal rolled along in its customary peace and quietude.

The Change to the Present Building.

In April 1888 fire broke out during class period and in spite of all available fire fighting equipment the building was entirely destroyed. Classes were resumed the next day in various temporary locations. The Centenary church congregation tendered the use of its buildings and until the completion of the new building classes were continued with hardly any interruption. In 1893 a new building intended for the library and class rooms was erected, facing on Eagle street on property newly acquired for the purpose. The legislature, having refused to appropriate the full amount asked for the completion of the building, a contract was let to an Indianapolis firm to do all that could be done with the amount available. The building, without doors, windows, finished floors or plastered walls stood for another year until a more appreciative legislature appropriated the balance needed to finish the building ready for occupation. Ten years later another extension on the south was built for a training school and this is now known as Stalker Hall. This was the beginning of the great expansion of the present college, which now renders the old Administration Building useless.

MAR. 17, 1940

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Young democrats called and carried with them a basket of orchids—lots of orchids. The delegation included Jerdie E. Lewis, Lenhardt Bauer, Anne Cronin and Lucille Norhees McDonald.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S VISIT A GALA DAY

College Dedication Exercises
Turned Into General Reception
For Wife of President.

Anna Bowles Wiley.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, (Mrs. Franklin D.), had "Her Day" in Terre Haute Saturday. Arriving before 11 o'clock to be here for her talk on the dedication program of the Student Union Building and the Fine Arts and Commerce Building of Indiana State Teachers College, she had her chauffeur drive straight from the train to State College, where she inspected the two new buildings for herself, which she proclaimed as beautiful and most adequate ones, and of which she declared that the state of

After carefully looking over the floors of the Student Union Building and looking at the art galleries of the Fine Arts Building, as well as other departments, completely making the tour the First Lady of the Land, who certainly proved herself, just that, graciously giving every minute of her time in Terre Haute to Terre Haute people.

Mrs. Roosevelt had asked before coming that her time, which might be devoted to herself here, be a quiet one, in which she could write her newspaper column, "My Day."

"Instead, she made it Terre Haute Day, for throngs met her at the hotel. They followed her activities about, anxious to see her, a woman who needed no introduction, not as President Roosevelt's wife, nor as the fine public speaker, logician and a woman active beyond any other who has been known as the First Lady, in all administrations.

She was cheered as she entered the hotel, where she held a press conference, as well as when she entered the Student Union Building for the afternoon program, by men, women and children, besides the huge crowd that filled the auditorium at State to hear her speak.

After she had visited State in the morning, she drove to the home of President Ralph N. Tiley to meet and chat with the man whose inspiring genius and concentrated effort brought about the erection of the two new buildings and in whose

roosevelt back to the hotel and are she met not alone the members of the press, but also greeted the representation of the Vigo County Democratic Women's club, and of the Young Democrat club, who presented her with a magnificent bouquet of gardenias, surrounding a large cluster of purple orchids. Pictures were struck of the gathering of press and citizens and chatting graciously Mrs. Roosevelt made herself acquainted with all those present.

Scouts On Hand.

Four Eagle Scouts from different troops, Lawrence Herz Joseph and James Herz Joseph, twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Joseph, of South Center street, and James F. Reed, along with Gerhard Nellans were greeted by Mrs. Roose-

velt, who declared herself fond of both Girl and Boy Scouts. They shook hands with her and secured a small interview for their Scout newspaper.

Needless to say these young men were thrilled to meet the First Lady, and overjoyed that they had their part of "Her Day."

Assembled in the long corridor from her suite in the Terre Haute House were a number of young boys and grownups who wished a glimpse, and Mrs. Roosevelt shook hands with all of them and greeted them.

This line reminded one of that line of constituents who have found

presidents in other years in Washington and was quite as affective.

Following this conference, which this gracious lady seemed unhurried, her party was approached about luncheon. To the surprise of all, Mrs. Roosevelt, instead of having the luncheon arranged for her at the Terre Haute House, expressed a desire to visit the N. Y. A. Experimental House on North Sixth street, where boys who are living in this house coming from all parts of Indiana and attending classes at the college.

Here she ate her luncheon, which consisted, as an entree, a fine, fluffy omelet, made by the young men. Now, were they proud that they might prepare the luncheon for Mrs. Roosevelt and her party. They certainly were.

These 40 young men are working this experiment through the National Youths Administration with Robert S. Rickey as state director of the N. Y. A., Indianapolis.

The boys sent a huge bouquet of roses, beautiful ones to her room in the hotel for Mrs. Roosevelt. Indeed her room was a bower of blossoms, many of them orchids from different organizations and friends.

Dr. Hazel Tesh Pfennig was her room to greet Mrs. Roosevelt as Dr. Pfennig had the privilege of introducing her on the platform to her audience in gracious words.

There was no small courtship. Terre Haute people overlo-

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Mrs. Roosevelt Spends a Jolly Week End In Terre Haute — Came to College Dedication, But Admiring Friends Make It a Rollicking Jubilee



Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in her suite at the Terre Haute House Saturday afternoon, where she held open house to exultant crowds. Her plans for a quiet afternoon went all awry. She received Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and curious citizens generally and finally decided her newspaper column would have to be done some other time. Each new delegation brought its tribute of flowers and an extra room had to be provided for these.



The jubilee started at the Union station and then as her car started to the hotel and to the college, citizens, men, women and children trotted along behind to give the first lady a cheer and a greeting. In the reception group—John Sembover, public relations for the Indiana State Teachers College; Mrs. Ralph N. Tiley, wife of the president of the college, who officiated for her husband who is ill, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

When she reached the Student Union Building, she was approached by Charles R. Steindl, character artist, who drew a fine sketch of her, which she was pleased with and autographed, smilingly.

The stage was adorned with great containers of spring flowers, red and white and varying shades of rose from the college greenhouses.

Dr. Pfennig declared it presumptuous to even tell over the achievements of Mrs. Roosevelt, but he hailed her as a woman most interested in the American youth and their very good friend.

Mrs. Roosevelt arose to find her audience on their feet and offering her cheers of welcome. She told them she would speak on "The Problems of Youth" and that she would give them a twenty-minute question period following her talk as she believed that these question periods afforded people to ask things they so wanted to know. She offered reference to the new building, pointing its effective purpose, for meeting other students who would help them and be helped.

She told of a chat between herself, her husband, the president of these United States and her mother-in-law, now 84 years of age, the

conversation regarding the problems of youth, became a little gloomy, Mrs. Roosevelt senior arose and declared she was going to bed as all the things they had been discussing she would perhaps never live to meet.

Mrs. Roosevelt believes that youth itself is going to meet their own problems, eventually. She referred to their present stress of wanting to get married, and can't, wanting a job and have none, wanting to get started to live, wanting to have a good time, and so much interfered and she cited the fact that "we have a responsibility in helping these young people with anything helpful in solving their problems.

"One thing, they do not all of them have the preparation and at the end they find this out, frequently I found this out, this lack of preparations as a member of the National Board of Youth Administration. I heard some one on that board say that a great deal of the education today is valueless, and suggested special schools of education.

Education of Youth.

Mrs. Roosevelt stated that there are many who can not go to spe-

on the public schools, and that there is a great deal more to education, however, than being ready to take a job.

"We know today also, that education is deeply concerned in making life more livable for youth. Education is rounded out by recreation,

through which one may develop a great many avocations, but she pointed that many communities have no recreational facilities to offer youth in their leisure time. This situation many times advances juvenile delinquency. I believe that every community should do something about this and communities will find they must work together and should develop a sense of responsibility and get together and solve their youth problem.

Where a new machine is invented that takes men from their jobs, something must be invented, that will give them jobs."

She referred in her talk to the visit of King George last June, of his avid interest in his inspection of the CCC camps. He asked her what the government is doing for young people here, and told of the camps which England was establishing all over, camps in which the king remarked there were no more who had

understand their responsibilities, because those families had always been on the dole.

"I told him we had no such a situation and the king seemed quite concerned about that situation. He was interested greatly in what the

United States is doing and with his queen we visited the CCC camps, where King George really inspected.

"In fact, I have never seen any one so closely inspect as he did, for he interviewed every fifth man lined up for his approval, asked them about their health, about their food, their comforts, the kind of work they did, and the queen queried every third boy. The king went back for the second round, a thing I had never seen anyone do on inspection.

"He visited their mess halls, having to tramp across rough fields to reach them, but when told that the boys had their mess halls in preparation for his visit, he had said, 'well, if they are expecting us we must go,' and walked all the way over, and on arrival looked into pots and kettles and pans on the cook stove, to see what they were preparing, felt the mattresses to see what kind of beds and looked at the beds and under them to see

"He made friends among them also and actually turned over some tables and hand-made furniture which they had made and was in the hall, to see its construction. I have seen interested inspection, but never what the king of England gave to our CCC boys," declared Mrs. Roosevelt, smiling.

She cited the worst problem of youth is their lack of employment, their failure to obtain jobs, and she stated that we will have to bear the consequence of where this will lead this country, if something is not done.

She referred to the conservation of land which has become necessary in the United States and said that we must now conserve the human element.

She declared that the advent of war had stopped a number of people from trying to solve these problems and she advised that people should remember what happened after the last war.

America's Position.

"We are at peace in this country and we hope we are going to remain at peace, but we cannot draw a 'Chinese wall about us,' and still keep our standards of living. We need markets what many countries need," she said and she advised a close study of what has happened through history.

She remarked the influence of his constituents back home has on senators and congressmen and declared that if we help the youth of our land we have to face responsibilities and help in evolving a plan whereby they may be employed in their own communities, welding his interests as interested citizens into that community. To determine how people live and assist in a betterment wherever possible.

The question hour brought forth

a query as to what danger is in the United States from bureaucracy, which Mrs. Roosevelt answered by saying that danger came from people who were only interested in holding down a job, and holding it regardless of anything else.

She stated she believes in the civil service, but she also believes that we must watch it because civil service can become a bureaucracy as well as anything else.

Another query had to do with which was the greater menace to America, fascism or communism, and the speaker stated that she did not think the U. S. A was in danger from either, but that if there was a menace it lies in fascism.

"Our real danger, however, lies in the group of people who seem to have lost their confidence in their government. There is a vital need for young people to have a faith in their government and to study and work for democracy.

"You must, young and old get the feeling that you are not working for yourself alone, you have to work also for the brotherhood of mankind and have that co-operative feeling of a willingness to work together if you would foster democracy and you must give youth a chance to work."

At the close of her talk, a group of Girl Scouts presented Mrs. Roosevelt with a large bouquet of

local Democrat Women's Club, and carried her cluster of orchids on the platform.

Eugene Esperson, one of Terre Haute's sweet singers, sang "The Fugitive" in splendid voice, accompanied by Arthur All at the piano, receiving applause.

The Day Is Done.

Mrs. Roosevelt left at 3:15 o'clock for Indianapolis, from where she will set sail via airplane back to Washington, where with President Roosevelt she will celebrate her wedding anniversary today. Chatting with the local press before her talk, she told of speaking in Hamilton, O., Friday night before a group of high school students, members of the history classes, who bring some lecturer each year.

"This was the youngest group of people I ever spoke before, but I found much interest and a splendid group of intellectual people."

In this connection Mrs. Roosevelt referred to the numerous talks she has made in every state in the union: "Thus can one gain a composite of the people of these states, as well as gain an estimate of how many people there are in America."

She referred to how much work has been accomplished in the state colleges and universities through the benefits of the PWA also.

"I am vitally interested in people

and this meeting them in their own cities and towns is most interesting and find up how many make up America."

As the photographer flashed a picture she declared that none of her grandchildren, excepting the youngest of her daughter, liked the flashes. "She thinks they are actually made for her, and adores them," chuckled this indomitable spirit of goodwill and graciousness, the wife of the president of the United States.

She has visited Terre Haute, and has gone her way, has Eleanor Roosevelt, who spent "her day," but gave of its time well while here, making for herself many friends, who did not realize what a gracious womanly woman was our first lady.

Closes With Concert

The dedicatory exercises closed last night with a concert in the Student Union Building in which the solo artist was Miss Rose Bampton, one of the principal sopranos of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company.

The great artist was in her happiest mood, and her numbers were received with enthusiasm by the large audience which packed the handsome new auditorium.

She is one of the acknowledged great sopranos of the day, and the audience was generous in its applause of the numbers and encores given by the artiste.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—(UP) The president and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will celebrate the 35th anniversary of their marriage Sunday.

In accordance with family custom no especial observance is scheduled. Customarily they have a family picnic or dinner to which a few intimate friends are invited and occasionally men and women who were bridesmaids or ushers at the

Mrs. Roosevelt were in different parts of the country and their only observance was an exchange of long distance telephone calls. Mrs. Roosevelt returns from a midwestern lecture tour Sunday morning in order to be with Mr. Roosevelt.

The Roosevelt wedding on March 17, 1905, was a notable event because President Theodore Roosevelt gave his 20-year-old niece in marriage to their remote cousin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, then 23, and a law student at Columbia University. The guests were so interested in the president of the United States, there for the double purpose of leading a St. Patrick's Day parade and giving his niece in marriage that the bride and groom virtually were ignored after the ceremony.

Souvenirs Treasured.

The Roosevelts still treasure souvenirs of the occasion. Mrs. Roosevelt still wears, when modern dress will allow it, the groom's gift—a gold watch with her initials outlined in diamonds, with a chateau pin the shape of the three feathers of the Roosevelt crest, and a tiny diamond encrusted heart clasping the watch to the pin. Young Franklin D. Roosevelt designed the pin.

The pearl dog collar which was Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt's gift to her new daughter-in-law 35 years ago has been made into pearl necklaces for wedding gifts to the brides of the Roosevelt boys.

The wedding took place at 3:30 p. m. in the twin houses of Mrs. Roosevelt's cousin, Mrs. Henry Parish and Mrs. Parish's mother at 6 and 8 East Seventy-sixth street, New York City. Just 13 days before, the young couple had watched the inauguration of Mrs. Roosevelt's "Uncle Ted" as president. Mrs. Roosevelt later recorded in her autobiography:

"I told myself I had seen an historic event—and I never expected to see another inauguration in the family!"

Those who participated in rush activities were: Misses were: Mrs. Kay Marks, Mrs. Mary R. Fisher, Mrs. Anne Perdew, Mrs. R. Howell, R. Lewis, C. Hanley, W. Hurs, O. Sullivan, J. Downs, Drougth, Oliver, A. Bramble, T. Coakley, Members present were: Misses Games. After the bountiful dinner received a lovely box of Father Anthony Conway. She the Altar society and presented watch given by the members and was presented with a beautiful affair was also in her honor, the president, Mrs. Leo Oliver, this also being the birthday the pledging of Peggy Naves and while in Terre Haute. She flew back to Washington for her anniversary.

The most appropriate thing about the visit—the Student Union Building was dedicated. Also the fact that she is no doubt the best informed person in America today on "Youth and Its Problems."

Dr. Hazel Tesh Pfennig had the honor of introducing the honored guest. Besides being the best informed person in America today on "Youth and Its Problems," she has been loyal to youth and championed its cause when it was expensive to her. That is, of course, the test of her interest.

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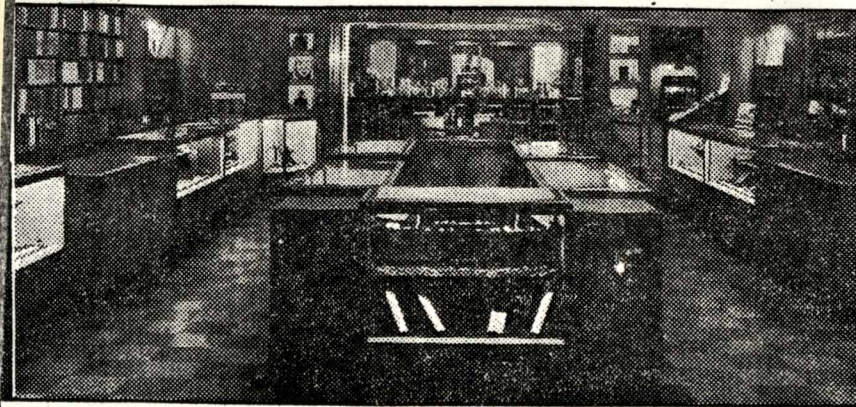
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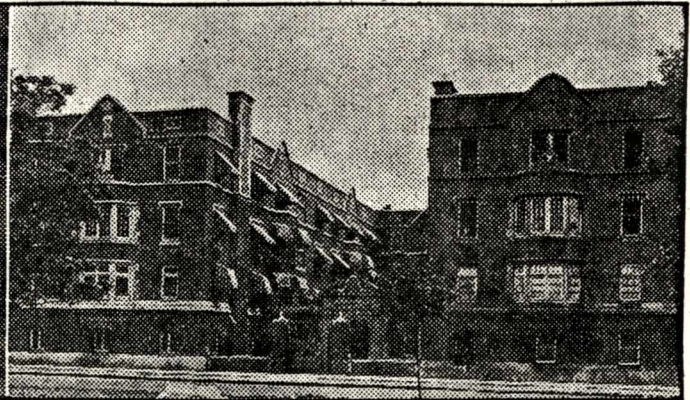
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University of Chicago

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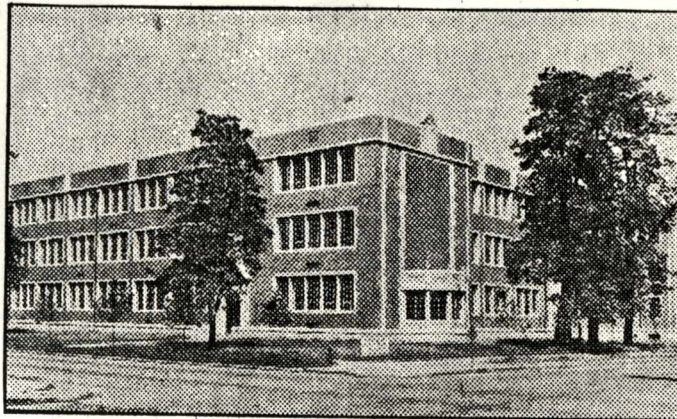
1936
INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE IS VITAL FACTOR IN CITY



BOOK STORE.



WOMEN'S RESIDENCE HALL.



NEW LABORATORY SCHOOL.



STUDENTS' HALL, WOMEN'S RESIDENCE HALL.

Graduates of Local College Truly 'Cover the Nation'

While tribute is being paid to those factors in any community which make for its growth and development, its educational system must be given a place of high honor. It is generally accepted that one of the chief functions of education is "seeing that the youth of today are not unprepared for the changes of tomorrow," and if that be true, no factor can be more closely intertwined with progress than the educational system. Only as the boys and girls of today are trained to understand the problems that a rapidly changing world brings to them as mature men and women can progress be steady and constant for only by this knowledge can these problems be successfully met and conquered.

Only a few weeks ago there appeared in one of the metropolitan papers of Chicago an editorial in which the University of Chicago was highly praised as one of the greatest assets of the city and an institution of which the entire populace should be proud. It was as much reason to be proud of its article that, when other factors were causing the world to point a finger of scorn and criticism at this second largest city in the United States, this great university bearing the name of the city stood forth like a lighthouse for all that was best in the noble field of education.

In Heart of Terre Haute.

Located almost in the heart of the city of Terre Haute is one of the four great educational institutions of the state of Indiana—the Indiana State Teachers college. While it does not bear the name of the city but rather of the state of which it is an integral part, citizens of Terre Haute have just as much reason to be proud of its record in the educational field as Chicago has of its university. When a home for the Indiana State Normal school was sought away back in 1865 when the school was created by an act of the General

Assembly of Indiana, public-spirited citizens of Terre Haute got behind a movement to bring the school here. This movement was successful and ever since the college first opened its doors to the public on Jan. 6, 1870, it has been a vital and integral part of the city's life.

Entirely aside from what it may mean from a purely financial point of view with its rapidly increasing investment of more than three million dollars in the physical plant alone and its large annual payroll, the Indiana State Teachers college has done much to make the city more favorably nationally known. This institution holds an exceptionally high rating among the teacher-training institutions of the United States. Thousands upon thousands of its graduates have gone forth into all parts of the world to take high places in their chosen field and these same graduates have not only been loud in the praises of their alma mater but of the city as well which is its home. The worth of the institution to the city in this particular respect is something that cannot even be estimated.

Teacher Training.

The growth and development of this institution is but a symbol of the changed and broadened conceptions of education and as the field becomes more and more broad, just so must the Indiana State Teachers college expand to meet the requirements made upon it. While our forefathers were laying broad and deep a system of free education in the public schools, it is a singular fact that they paid but little attention to that important asset of the training of the teachers. Even as late as 1851, Col. J. R. Bryant said of the contemporary teachers, "The large majority of them ought to be seized by the public and sent to school themselves." School positions went to the lowest bidder despite his qualifications. The average wages of teachers were, for men, \$12 per month, and for wom-

en, \$6 per month. It is therefore not surprising that when the proposal for a state normal school was made it did not meet with any great popular approval.

When the Indiana State Normal school was finally opened in Terre Haute on Jan. 6, 1870, only 23 students presented themselves for registration on the opening day and all of them were accepted. The building which was not complete offered little more than a shelter from the weather without any more equipment than a Bible and a dictionary. The faculty consisted of President William A. Jones, an outstanding figure in the early educational fields, and two assistants. It has often been related how, on that opening morning of school, President Jones called the little group of students together and Barnabas C. Hobbs, president of the board of trustees, conducted the first chapel exercises by reading a lesson from the Bible and then knelt upon the bare floor to offer a prayer for the success of the undertaking. This was evidently a prayer that availed much for the school started upon a growth and development that has continued without interruption to the present time.

At this time the physical plant consisted of the one building and for the next several years it was destined to house the complete normal school as well as being used for other activities. On April 9, 1888, the original building was entirely destroyed by fire but so great was the spirit of its leaders that the school went ahead without interruption in churches, in halls and at Wilcy high school. That same year the main building, now known as the administration building, was erected as it now stands.

In 1895 the addition to the administration building now known as North hall was erected and for several years was the home of the library and the department of science. In 1905 the old training school building was erected on Mulberry street and until two years ago it housed the 12 grades of the training school. This building has recently been made the home of the social studies and education departments and has been renamed as Stalker hall in honor of Professor Francis M. Stalker.

Five years later, in 1910, the present library building on Eagle street

was erected. During this period of time the library had continued to grow and this growth was continued until it held the distinction of being the largest normal school library in the world. Today it ranks second only to the Teachers College of Columbia university.

Vocational Education.

In 1915, with the growth of interest in vocational fields, the vocational building was erected on Mulberry street while the next addition came in 1917 in the form of the science building on Eagle street. From this time until 1925 building activities of the college were at a lull. In 1925 the first part of Residence hall, the dormitory for girls, was built on Mulberry street and four years later an addition similar in structure and design to the original was added.

The physical education building on the corner of Seventh and Eagle streets was ready for service in 1928, while the following year the central heating plant was built. During this time property in the region of the college was being purchased as rapidly as possible and today one residence house in the block is used as a student building while another is utilized as the home management house. In 1935 the laboratory school which is one of the finest of its kind in the nation was erected on the old Hemingway park site at Seventh and Chestnut streets while the third wing of this building is under construction at the present time.

Men's New Dormitory.

The latest addition to the physical plant is the men's dormitory, upon which work has been started within the two last weeks. The old residences along Eagle street from the alley west to Sixth street are being razed and in their place will rise a beautifully designed building which will house approximately 150 of the men students of the college. Included in the goal of President Trey is a still further expansion of the physical plant, but plans along this line have not yet begun to take shape.

On that memorable opening day of the school 23 students were enrolled. This number, according to records given by President William Wood Parsons, included Howard Sandison, Benjamin Burt, Wadsworth Burt, Edwin Moore, Fannie Scott, Harriet Scott, Mary A. Oakey, Louise Barbour, Susan B.

bour, Martha Coleman, Mary Clark, Rudolph Davis, Cora Curry, Mary Cunningham, Ada Glick, Lulu Hough and Albert Wyeth, all of Terre Haute, and Martha Woodward, Reba Woodward, H. H. Conley, Leslie Harrah, Emmett Collins and William Wood Parsons, non-residents of the county. So far as is known, none of these students who enrolled on opening day are still living.

Enrollment has shown a steady increase over the period of years and today the enrollment is drawn from the entire state. During the present winter quarter, which opened Dec. 14, 1936, a total of 1,341 students are enrolled on the various curriculums. These students represent 71 of the 92 counties in the state. In the number of students enrolled, Vigo county naturally holds first rank with a total of 587, while Clay county is second with a total of 77 students. Closely following in order are Vermillion county with 53 students, Sullivan county with 52 students, Parke county with 48 students, Lake county with 43 students, Greene county with 33 students and Daviess county with 31. A rather unusual feature is the comparatively high enrollment from Lake county, one of the more distant counties in the state, but this number has been fairly constant over the last three or four years, with the number of students varying from 35 to 62. Counties represented in the enrollment are Adams, Allen, Bartholomew, Benton, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Delaware, Dubois, Elkhart, Fountain, Floyd, Fulton, Gibson, Greene, Harrison, Hendricks, Howard, Huntington, Jackson, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusko, Lagrange, Lake, La Porte, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Newton, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Porter, Posey, Putnam, Ripley, Shelby, Spencer, St. Joseph, Sullivan, Tippecanoe, Vanderburgh, Vermillion, Vigo, Warren, Warrick, Washington, Wayne, Wells, White and Whitley. This indicates that the scope of the college is statewide. In addition the states of Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Minnesota and Missouri are also represented in the student body.

At the opening of the college in 1870, associated with President

William A. Jones whom former President Parsons refers to as "an educational prophet and seer, possessing rare insight into all educational subjects and questions," and to whom, he says, the school owes more than to any other one man, was Professor W. A. Eosworth, a former instructor in the Terre Haute Female college. Records also name a Miss Newell, who had just returned from a European trip with the famous Mark Twain, as a member of this first faculty, but further information concerning her is apparently not available. During the first few weeks of the school, Miss Mary A. Bruce and Miss Amanda P. Funnelle joined the teaching force and later in the year Nathan Newby and Lewis H. Jones were added. Professor Bosworth and Miss Newell apparently both resigned during the first year and William H. Paige was added for the faculty list given in the annual report of the college at the end of its first year lists the following faculty: William A. Jones, president and instructor in didactics and history; Nathan Newby, instructor in mathematics and gymnastics; Miss Amanda P. Funnelle, instructor in geography and methods of primary teaching; Miss Mary A. Bruce, instructor in English grammar and composition; William H. Paige, professor of vocal music and methods of teaching music; Miss Ruth Morris, principal of the intermediate model school and critic, and Miss Sarah A. Donohue, principal of the primary model school and critic.

It would be impossible in this limited space to trace the development of the faculty through the sixty-seven years of the history of the school but, over that period of time, there have been many included whose names are outstanding in the development of the teacher-training program not only of the state but of the nation. It has been a steady growth from that opening day until at the present time the instructional faculty of the college and the laboratory school numbers 114 persons in addition to the number employed in the offices of various members of the administrative staff. One of the points that has brought the Indiana State Teachers' college into high national rating is the qualifications of this faculty. The vast majority of these hold doctor's de-

grees from many of the leading universities of the United States while several hold degrees from foreign universities of outstanding note. Each member is especially trained for the field of work in which he is employed. A principle that has long been outstanding in the instructional work of the college is "not only teaching the student what to teach but also how to teach." The special field for which the institution was created was the preparation of teachers for the public schools of the state and that purpose has never been lost sight of in the development and growth.

Administrative Leaders.

A short review of the administrative leaders of the college over this period of time might be of some interest. William A. Jones was the first president and served in that capacity until 1879, when he retired on account of failing health. He was succeeded by George P. Brown, at that time superintendent of schools in Indianapolis, who held the executive position until 1885, when he retired to devote his entire time to the publishing business. Mr. Brown was a man who had long been interested in the public schools of the state and under his direction the curriculums of the college were broadened materially.

Then came the leadership of that pair whose lives were curiously intertwined with the college from its very start—William Wood Parsons and Howard Sandison. Both were students on the opening day of the school and both were graduated in the same class. In 1885, Mr. Parsons was chosen as the third president of the Indiana State Normal school and Mr. Sandison was selected as vice president and head of the department of psychology and methods. Together they worked as administrators of the college for approximately 35 years and under their direction there came the most outstanding period of its development. Their work for the college has been honored by the alumni in the memorial chimes in the tower of the Administration building and the establishment of the living memorial.

In 1921 President Parsons was honored with the title "President Emeritus" and the late Linnaeus N. Hines was selected as the fourth president. Under the direction of

Mr. Hines the college had its greatest period of expansion, both physically and in the number of students enrolled. In 1933 Mr. Hines resigned because of failing health and for several months L. A. Pittenger, president of Ball State Teachers college, also served as acting president of the institution. Late in 1933, Ralph N. Tirey, superintendent of schools at Bloomington, Ind., was chosen as the fifth president and is starting his fourth year in that position. Under his able direction the college is continuing its rapid climb in educational circles and the hope for the future is exceptionally bright.

The service of the college to education in the State of Indiana has been shown by the activities of the alumni perhaps better than in any other way. According to the records that are available in the office of the alumni secretary of the college, these thousands of graduates are located in every state in the Union with many casting their lots in foreign schools and in foreign circles. Sixteen of these graduates are holding at the present time or have held the high office of president of colleges and universities throughout the country. Perhaps holding the highest position of this type at the present time is Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, a graduate of the class of 1896. Others include James O. Engleman, president of Kent State university, Kent, Ohio; John E. McHilvrey, president emeritus of Kent State university; Walter P. Morgan, president, Western State Teachers college, Macomb, Ill.; Zenos E. Scott, president, State Teachers college, Bridgewater, Mass.; Frank W. Thomas, president, State Teachers college, Fresno, Cal., and Frank D. McElroy, president, State Teachers college, La Crosse, Wis. This same survey of the alumni showed that some 456 graduates of the college are now employed in colleges and universities, many of them as heads of departments, throughout the country.

With the publication of the state directory of teachers for 1936-1937, a check has been made in the alumni office against the graduate list of the college to determine the number of graduates employed in the school systems of the various counties. This check included only those who

Ind. State Teachers College
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1936.

STALKER HALL IS COLLEGE BUILDING

Former Training School Building
Named For Late Member
of Faculty.

"To have and to keep a sane healthy soul in a sane healthy body; to think straight; to appreciate beauty in nature, in the fine arts, and in the deeds of man; to act nobly; to work skillfully with his hands as well as with his head; to realize there is work to do in the world; above all, to be consumed with a burning desire to do a full share of the world's work—these are the marks of a completely educated man or woman."

Hundreds upon hundreds of students of the Indiana State Teachers college in years past when it was officially known as the Indiana State Normal school have heard this educational creed as it fell from the lips of Francis Marion Stalker, for 37 years a member of the faculty of the college. Although impressed with its wording at that time as students, it has taken the passing of the years for them to realize its full significance and to realize that no broader or wiser educational creed was ever given.

These same hundreds of students who sat in his classes along with thousands of others with whom he

came in contact during his long period of educational service in the state will be pleased to know that official recognition of his work has been made in the naming of the old training school which now houses the departments of education and social studies at Stalker hall. This action was taken by the teachers college board in its meeting held at Indianapolis during the past week.

Erected in 1905.

With the completion of the new laboratory school and its occupancy last year, the old training school which was erected in 1905 was made available for college classrooms. The building was remodelled during the summer months to make it more suitable for this purpose and became the home of the social studies and education department at the opening of the present school year. Some time ago, President Treay asked members of the faculty to suggest a name for this building and Stalker hall met with the greatest amount of approval. This recommendation was taken before the teachers college board and approved, so henceforth, this building will be known as Stalker hall.

This name will now be used in all official publications of the college and will be used in the schedules in which the classroom assignments are made.

Francis Marion Stalker was born in Bedford, Indiana, and was graduated from the public schools of that city. He pursued his educational work at Valparaiso university and later won the degree of bachelor of arts from Dennison university. In 1884, he took the degree of master

of arts with a major in the Greek language from Princeton university, and still later, did graduate work in the education department of Columbia university.

After teaching for two or three years in the country schools, Mr. Stalker became superintendent of schools at Orleans, Indiana, and later served as principal of Borden institute, a private school located near New Providence, Indiana. Later he returned to his home city of Bedford and worked in the school system there for several years, the last four of which were spent as superintendent. In 1892, he was invited by President William Wood Parsons and Vice President Howard Sandison to become a member of the faculty of the Indiana State Normal school in the department of psychology and methods of which Mr. Sandison was head and the invitation was accepted. He remained in this position until 1929 when his resignation was offered on account of failing health and was reluctantly accepted by the teachers college board. Death came on November 25, 1930, after an illness of several weeks.

Held High Ideals.

The statement offered by Mr. Stalker at the time of his resignation is but an insight into the high ideals of his life. This statement was: "My life has been a strenuous one, but I have done what I wanted to do and have had a good time doing it. I am convinced that in the teacher's calling, there are no shortcuts. In all these years, the board has been uniformly courteous to me, while every one connected with the

administration has cheerfully done all that could be done to make my life pleasant. The faculty has been made up of gentlemen and gentlewomen with whom it has been an honor and a privilege to be associated, and the throngs of students have never failed to encourage and thrill me on my way. But I have heard the warning to slow down, and God's world is so good and beautiful that I want to stay here just as long as I can."

For the first twelve years of his connection with the school, Mr. Stalker served as an assistant and associate professor of education and for two of these twelve years acted as head of the department of Latin. In 1904 the department of psychology and methods was divided and he became head of the department of History of education, a position that he held for nineteen years. In 1923 the department was again re-organized and he became dean of the education department. In 1927 he asked to be relieved of his administrative duties but continued as an instructor for two more years before resigning.

County institute work was a hobby of Mr. Stalker's and three to five weeks each summer was spent in this work. He was instrumental in organizing the summer terms at the college and, associated with Prof. Charles M. Curry, he served as co-editor of the Inland Educator for six years. He was active in the organization and direction of the semi-centennial celebration of the college in 1920 and for many years, was chairman of the lecture bureau. For several years, he was also director of the placement bureau. These were but a few of the activities of the college in which he engaged, but his greatest worth was the high idealism of teaching that he constantly held before his students in his classes.

A quotation that Mr. Stalker gave to give his classes and one

Mr. Stalker was an artist in the highest sense of the word. He appreciated the good and the beautiful in life and many students still recall his chapel talks pertaining to the higher appreciations. He was immaculate in personal appearance and his use of the English language was infallible. He was intensely religious as evidenced by the follow-

ing quotation: "The human being is not only human but is divine and his longings cannot be satisfied by the finite. The self sees itself in an all-perfect bible and measures itself by this standard. It recognizes this deficiency and craves love from the seat of mercy that is all-sufficient. It sees fully its relation to others and seeks pardon even as it is willing to grant pardon. It recognizes the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Here chastity, justice and mercy blend into perfect altruism."

Fitting Tribute.

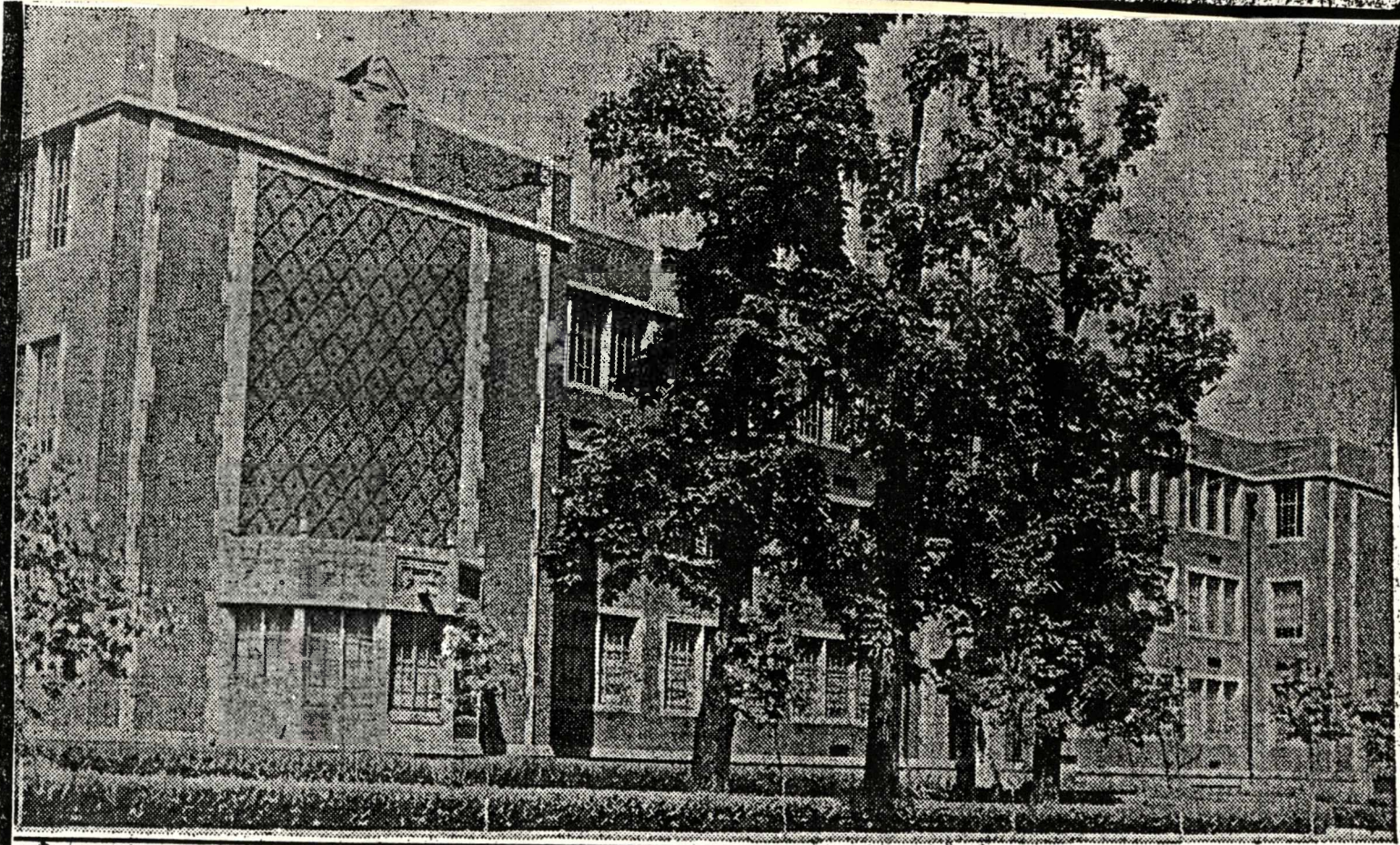
In his educational teaching, Mr. Stalker was thorough and many statements indicate that he saw far into the future. He believed that there must be a perfect understanding between the teacher and the child and that "schools are not a preparation for life, they are life." He believed the function of the school was to adjust the individual to institutional life and showed with it all a clear vision of education in a changing world.

It is highly fitting that the ideals of such a man be preserved in giving his name to the building which houses the department of education in an institution devoted to the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

which he constantly had with him was that from William Lyon Phelps: "I do not know that I could make it clear to an outsider the pleasure I have in teaching. I would rather earn my living by teaching than in any other way. In my mind, teaching is not merely a life work, a profession, an occupation, a struggle; it is a passion. I love to teach. I love to teach as a painter loves to paint, as a musician loves to play, as a singer loves to sing, as a strong man rejoices to run a race. Teaching is an art—an art so great and so difficult to master that a man or woman can spend a long time at it without realizing much more than his limitations and his mistakes, and his distance from the ideal. But the main aim of my happy days has been to become a good teacher, just as every architect wishes to become a good architect and every professional poet strives toward perfection."

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1938.

INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE BUILDS FOR BRIGHT FUTURE



Front view of the Laboratory School, dedicated at ceremonies last Fall and representing the initial phase of the improvement program. Educators from throughout the country have examined its model facilities.

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Community Affairs File

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Dramatic History of Expansion Unfolds Around Old Institution

The story of Indiana State Teachers College, from its founding sixty-eight years ago to the present and its plans for the future, is a dramatic tale of progress.

Through the college, Terre Haute has become the seat of the fourth largest institution of higher learning in the state. Enrollment figures for the past year show that Indiana State served 3,149 different students and held a position as one of the ten largest teachers colleges in the United States.

This was a far cry from the morning of Jan. 3, 1870, when President William A. Jones and a faculty of three opened the doors of a pioneering institution to a student body of twenty-three members. But Terre Hauteans even then had visions of the future grandeur of the institution they had secured through furnishing the land to the state, and raising \$50,000 to help the state with half of its initial cost. Terre Haute secured the location of the new school here in competition with other Hoosier municipalities.

Academic Standing.

The college, founded as somewhat of an innovation, has enjoyed

throughout the years an enviable prestige in the education field. Added prestige came to the college last year when the North Central Association, the recognized rating agency for colleges and high schools in this area, extended to the graduate work, directed to the Masters Degree in Education, the same top-ranking recognition already accorded the undergraduate work.

From its very beginning the college has been fortunate in having on its faculty a multitude of eminent men and women. They have written many of the textbooks used in the public school system and they took an active part in the building up of the Indiana school system as one of the best in the country. Many of them have attained national leadership in the field of education.

Established originally as the Indiana State Normal School, its name was changed by the General Assembly in 1929 to that of Indiana State Teachers College. The rather formal action was significant since it revealed the institution to be keeping pace with the present trends in teacher training.

During the last year the State Board of Education took an impor-

tant action in announcing that after 1930 four years of training would be required for elementary teachers. The requirement had been in force for sometime for high school teachers. Indiana State was ready for the change as it had long since adopted the plan of the first two years being occupied in general study on the junior college line, and the final two years being devoted to professional study in education.

Indiana State, with its membership in the North Central, the American Association of Teachers Colleges and the American Council on Education, has its credits accepted at face value everywhere. In addition, the junior college work of the first two years can be used by students for their general basic requirement for other professions and occupations if at the end of that time they choose not to continue into the specialized professional teacher training work of the last two years.

Many Improvements.

Completion last year of the new W. W. Parsons Hall, men's dormitory, and the mammoth Laboratory

School, started a new era of expansion in the physical plant which now totals fourteen buildings valued at approximately \$5,000,000.

The college originally consisted of one building, erected at a cost of slightly over \$100,000. In 1888 this original plant was wiped out by fire. President William Wood Parsons, who had succeeded the second president, George P. Brown, in 1885, led in the reconstruction of the institution.

The entire community of Terre Haute rallied behind the college in its hour of need and never was civic loyalty more completely demonstrated. No classes were missed, the high schools and churches of the city being used. The fire occurred late on the morning of April 9, 1888, and by September a new building miraculously was ready.

Terre Haute citizens raised \$50,000 for the new building and the General Assembly appropriated \$100,000. That building is the present Administration Building, which has served as a nucleus for the amazing growth of the institution in the administrations of Dr. Parsons, his successor in 1921, President Linnaeus N. Hines, and President Ralph N. Tiley, head of the institution since 1933.

Building Program.

A building program involving an expenditure of more than \$1,500,000 was started with the construction

If the first unit of the new Laboratory School. This original program has since been expanded to include an aggregate of improvements costing considerably more than \$2,000,000.

To date the Laboratory School, its addition which includes the beautiful Sycamore Theater, and the men's dormitory, named in honor of President Parsons, stand completed. In the immediate future an extensive campus improvement will be made by the removal of four blocks of city street running through the campus and the razing of the Hussey Building, which blocks a campus frontal on Seventh Street.

The City Board of Public Works last Summer voted to close Mulberry and Eagle streets between Sixth and Seventh, a two-block stretch on each thoroughfare. The State Planning Board has assisted heads of the college in mapping a system of campus drives through this area and laying out a pattern of gardens and beautification. A

federal WPA project is pending for these improvements.

Purchase of the Hussey Building, which extends north from Mulberry, on the west side of Seventh, to the Fairbanks Public Library, was made by the new Teachers College Foundation. The foundation, composed of interested Terre Haute citizens, has been taking the lead in making possible many fundamental improvements at the college.

The last session of the General Assembly restored to state institutions the improvement tax fund. This will mean the appropriating of more than \$500,000 to Indiana State Teachers College during the next five years. Three important buildings are contemplated in the expenditure of this sum.

Outstanding Library:

Academic excellence at Indiana State has a firm foundation in the unique library. With its more than 130,000 volumes it stands as the largest teachers college library in the United States with the lone exception of the one located at the

Teachers College of Columbia University, New York City.

The last year saw completion of the sixth and last level of stacks for the storage of books. This improvement was made almost exactly on schedule as it was planned in the original program of the library built twenty-five years ago.

The quantity of books is not the only unusual feature of the library. The collection is regarded as one of the most remarkable storehouses of knowledge on the field of education to be found anywhere in the world. It definitely is planned to ward the needs of those doing research in education and students of the subject from many remote points come here to avail themselves of the source material.

Unlike many important research libraries, however, the one at Indiana State is used widely by the undergraduate students preparing their everyday lessons. The library has pioneered a new open stack arrangement whereby the students have direct access to the books. This honor system has been highly

successful and it is a tribute to the honesty and co-operation of the students at the college.

Cultural Center.

With a highly specialized library of their own students of the college have found it advantageous to use the excellent general book collection of the Fairbanks City Library. This emphasizes the manner in which a city cultural center forming in the downtown area around the college.

Terre Hauteans with an eye for the future development of the city have noted that in the very heart of the municipality there has grown up a concentration of cultural activity. The college with its library, Sycamore Theater and other similar facilities, a number of large churches, the Fairbanks Library, the center of women's club activities in the city and other similar institutions are located within a close radius of each other.

This development has been emphasized by the members of the faculty at the college who make it

Continued on Page 5-D.

DRAMATIC HISTORY

(Continued From Page 4-D.)

point to take part in community activities and to join with the staff members of other educational institutions of the city in co-operative effort enhancing Terra Haute's growing reputation for being a center of learning in the state and Midwest.

Development Made.

Indiana State is noted among educators for keeping abreast of the times in the preparation of teachers. With the present surge toward vocational and industrial education the college has been well equipped to meet the need for teachers.

The teaching of industrial arts is not new at the college, the present building having been completed in 1915, but the pioneering that an outstanding faculty has done caused the federal government to include the college in its plans for carrying out the provisions of the new vocational education act and to furnish funds for the maintenance of an even larger group of instructors here.

The closing of Chicago schools during the infantile paralysis epidemic last Fall focused the attention of educators on the increasingly important role to be played by radio in education. Under Dr. Clarence Morgan, Indiana State already had such a program underway, and last Fall new studios were opened in the Administration Building with a daily schedule of programs over the local radio station. More than forty high schools in this area are participating in the program and 2,000 high school pupils will broadcast from the studios during the year. In addition, college students conduct programs designed to supplement classroom work in the schools. National attention has been attracted to this program on the part of the college in a brand new field.

Other departments have been similarly breaking new ground. Practically all the members of the faculty have appeared before important meetings and conferences during the year and many of them

have published important articles in professional journals and magazines.

Student Program.

Early in the year Professor A. C. Payne, N. Y. A. director at the college, attracted nation-wide attention to Indiana State by announcing the results of a survey showing that students who were working their way through college actually made better grades than those who were not. This was figured on the basis of general averages, and Professor Payne attributed the showing made by the working students to an overwhelming desire to make a success of the college life.

Many students of the college have been demonstrating such determination. More than \$65,000 was earned in the aggregate last year by students who worked part time to help finance their education.

The college and state contributed in part through the administration of a loan fund, the awarding of county and McGregor scholarships and employing part-time students for such positions around the institution such as waiting tables in the dormitories and as assistants in laboratories. The N. Y. A. program helped extensively.

The loan fund, under Miss Mary O'Donnell, disbursed approximately \$15,000 for temporary and short term assistance. Miss O'Donnell reported that the students revealed a splendid attitude toward meeting their obligations, and those who have been donating to the fund continued their generosity. It is this generous desire to help which has made the fund grow continually in recent years until it is one of the largest and kindest student

help programs maintained by any college in this territory.

Students at the college carried on an active year in their extra-curricular organizations. Two student service groups, one for men and one for women, were formed within the year to co-operate in worthy undertakings at the institution.

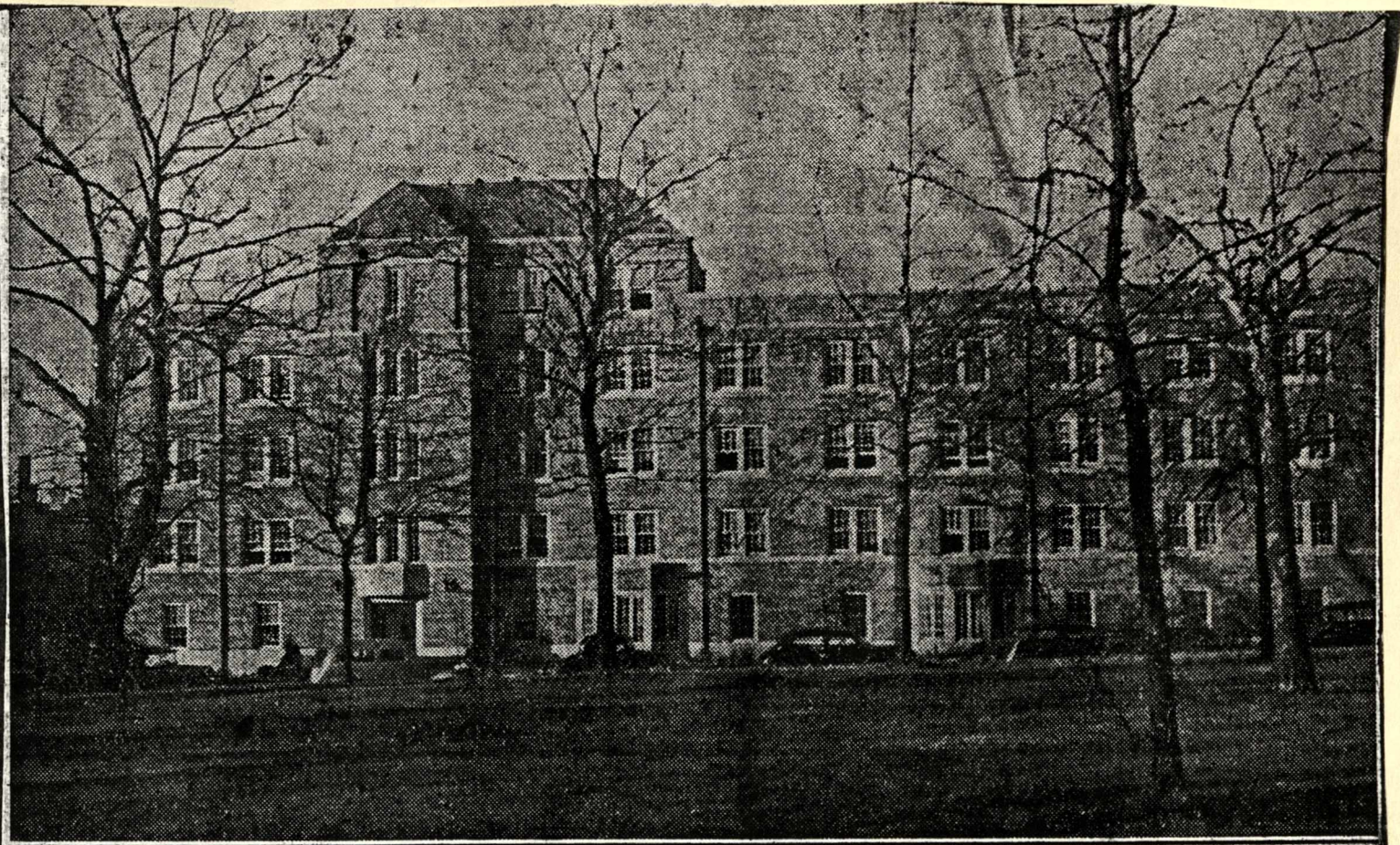
Because of its size the college has a vast corps of loyal alumni

scattered throughout the world. Superintendent Floyd Minor of Pendleton is the current president of the Alumni Association. Superintendent Zenos E. Scott of Louisville delivered the Alumni address on Foundation Day and Mark C. Schindler, head of adult education in Cleveland, was the alumni speaker at commencement.

Speaking at the Foundation Day exercises, President Trow pointed out the great extent of the alumni of the college. It is estimated that more than 10,000 have received degrees from the various curricular offered by the college since its opening. When teaching certificates are included the number becomes more than 20,000.

Approximately 100,000 have attended the college in its sixty-eight years. Indiana State has graduated teaching in every county of the state and every state of the Union. They also are scattered throughout the world, engaged in important activity in practically every major country.

Many eminent men have graduated from the local institution. The ranks of educational leaders in the United States include many Indiana State alumni, and among these are the twenty-seven graduates who now head sister institutions and give the college basis for its claim to being a mother of college presidents.



The new men's dormitory, named in honor of the beloved William Wood Parsons, is the second unit of the building program to be completed. It has accommodations for 100 men students, and was dedicated last Fall.

Indiana State College Library Has An Anniversary Marked By An Interesting Survey of Its Career



IMPOSING LIBRARY AT INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

Dr. Shannon states that his report is not an epoch making contribution to professional literature, that it probably has some merit in its showing of how an instructor can keep alert to the needs and interest of his students, and adjust his instruction accordingly, he claims.

He points the logical organization of subject matter, according to schools and colleges.

E. L. Welborn, Dr. Hazel Tesh Pfenning, Harry E. Elder, provide a closing chapter for the volume "Around the Reading Table," in which they discuss pertinent books and their authors.

Mrs. Elder, a particular fulfillment of the requirements for a degree of doctor of philosophy, Dr. Hazel Tesh Pfenning, "Women After College" and E. L. Welborn, "A History of Public Education in Kentucky."

Certainly as co-related in the library and the complete service of State College in fact, one finds revelation in the description given. Certainly it is easily recognizable that the library, provided for the students and faculty at Indiana State Teachers College, is a great storehouse of informative matter, so necessary for the completion of building a teacher, who prepares to instruct others in the most modern and highly efficient way.

The college and the library as well as that at the Laboratory School, are certainly great assets to this city and to the state, and to the teachers who are sent all over

Indiana carrying the message to Garcia.

This library is conceded to be the foremost teachers college library in America. Its some 150,000 volumes which includes the library at the Laboratory School also is particularly strong in the fields of education, literature, social studies and psychology.

It ranks in the eighty-third percent title of the North Central Association in respect to periodicals, together with indexes, which make their content easily available.

"These are at the service of students and professors, who make use of the library," was remarked by Dr. Shannon, who also points that the college believes that "easy access to books is vital."

Instructors who have learned the value of this library, as a vital force in the program of instruction, have much to say in complimentary terms regarding the effectiveness of its service.

Community Affairs File

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

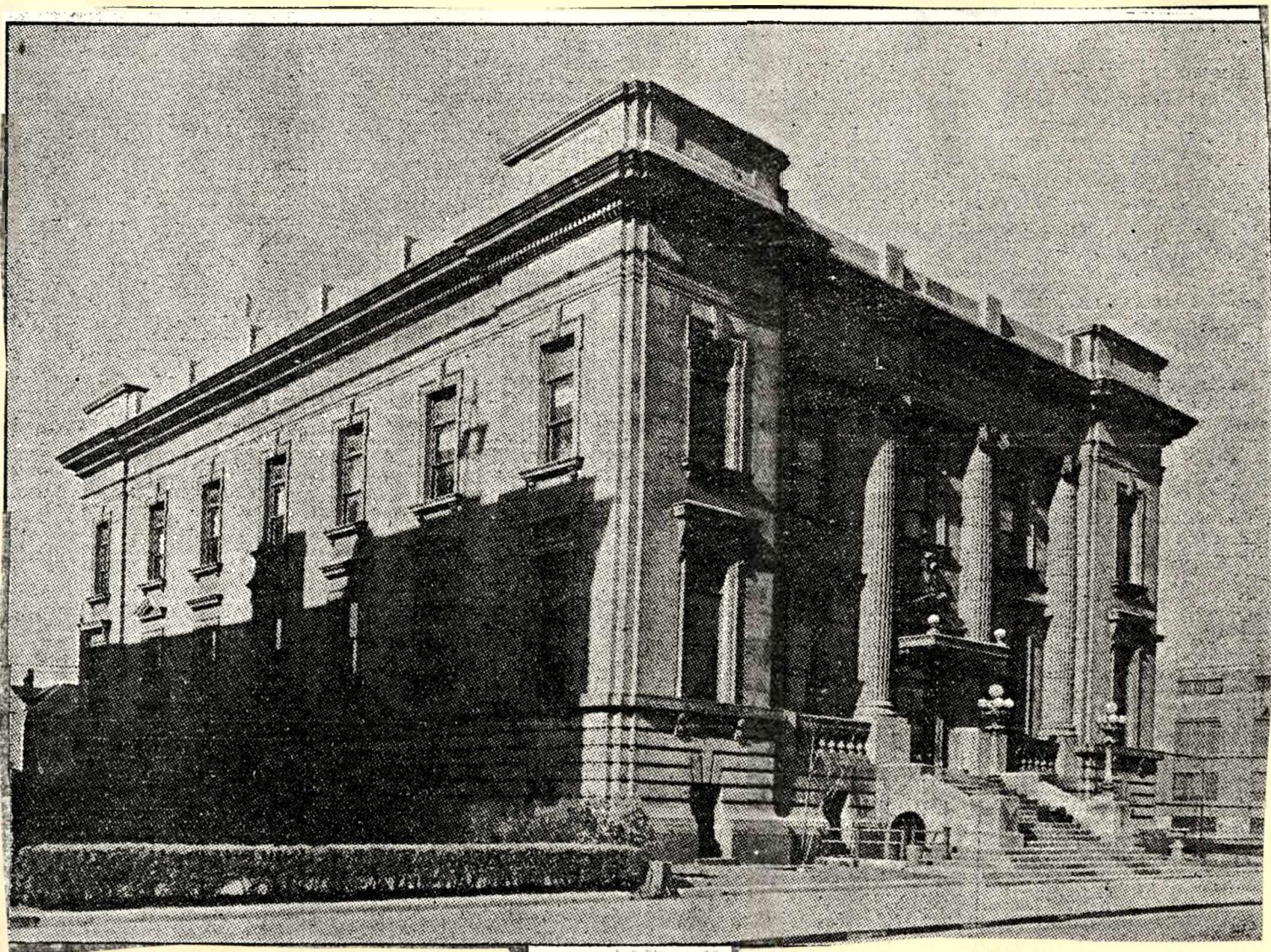
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1936.

TERRE HAUTE TRIBUNE.

Indiana State Teachers College Has Long Record of Achievement



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



COLLEGE LIBRARY.

INDIANA STATE A GREAT ASSET

**Teachers College Has Enviably
Record of 66 Years of Service—
Nationally Known Institution.**

Indiana State Teachers college observed its sixty-sixth birthday of service to teacher-training in Indiana on Jan. 6 of this year. The college was opened on Jan. 6, 1870, as the Indiana State Normal school with an enrollment of twenty-three students and a faculty consisting of President William A. Jones and two assistants. From that small beginning the college has grown and prospered until it today ranks as one of the largest teacher-training institutions of the middle west.

Since the college was first opened more than 97,000 students have been enrolled on the various curriculums offered. Its graduates are holding positions of importance in the educational world in every state in the United States and in several foreign countries. At the present time fifteen of its graduates are holding positions as college presidents in various parts of the country while hundreds of its graduates are filling in capable manner positions in colleges in various parts of the country.

The State Normal school was officially created by the general assembly of Indiana for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state of Indiana. A recent survey that was made in the office of Registrar Harry E. Elder is perhaps the best proof of just how well it has fulfilled that purpose. The directory of the teachers of the state was taken, including all teachers in both the elementary and high schools of Indiana, and checked against the list of students who had been enrolled in the college. The result was a surprise even to those most closely connected with the work of the college.

This survey showed that approximately one out of every three teachers in service in the state of Indiana during the school year of 1934-35 had, at some time or other, been enrolled as a student of the college. A further check showed that approximately one out of every four employed had been graduated from the Indiana State Teachers college. Considering the large number of institutions in the state that are engaged in teacher training work, this record is a truly remarkable one and one that probably no

other college in the state can approach.

In its physical value alone, the Indiana State Teachers college is exceedingly important in the city of Terre Haute, although this is by no means its greatest value. The number of young men and young women of college age who probably could not have gone ahead in the field of higher education if they had been compelled to pay all their living expenses and tuition in another college cannot possibly be measured and in this fact probably rests its greatest value to the city of Terre Haute and Vigo County.

\$400,000 Pay Roll.

The physical plant of the college, which consists of the administration building, the science building, the vocational education building, the north hall, the old training school, the new laboratory school, the library, the physical education building, the college bookstore, the central heating plant, the home management house and the student building represent an investment of more than three millions of dollars. The pay roll of the college to members of the administration, faculty, and the various offices is approximately \$400,000 a year, while the amount of money spent in the city by the students, figured at a conservative estimate of \$8 per week, runs above the million dollar mark.

In all of this growth and development the city of Terre Haute has played a prominent part. When the act creating the State Normal school was passed by the general assembly on Dec. 20, 1865, it provided that the college should be located in that city which should obligate itself the most, either in the donation of money or in ground. The city of Terre Haute agreed to

donate the lot upon which the old seminary building had been located, to donate \$50,000 toward the erection of the building and to forever maintain one-half of the necessary expense incidental to keeping the building and ground in repair. In that obligation the city of Terre Haute has faithfully concurred at all times.

On April 9, 1888, the original building housing the Indiana State Normal school was completely destroyed with all its contents by a devastating fire. School sessions were continued in the Terre Haute high school (Wiley high school), in churches and in public halls. The city of Terre Haute again gave \$50,000 toward the erection of the new building while the general assembly of Indiana made an appropriation of \$100,000. With these funds, the present administration building was erected.

North hall was added to the Administration building in 1895 and for many years, housed the library

as well as certain divisions of the work in science. At present, it contains the offices of the graduate school, the office of the dean of instruction, the office of the dean of women and classrooms of the department of art, mathematics, commerce and education.

The old Training School building was erected in 1906 and housed until last year, the 12 grades of the Training school, where teachers observed the work of the critic teachers and did the most of their practice teaching. The completion of the new laboratory school now leaves this building to be reconditioned and made into classrooms for some of the academic departments of the college, relieving a crowded condition in that respect.

Erect Library in 1910.

The library building was erected in 1910 and, at present, houses more than 120,000 volumes of educational interest. For many years, this library has held the distinction of being the largest Normal School library in the world. Today, it ranks alone at the top, excepting Teachers College and Columbia university, among teacher - college libraries.

The vocational building was erected in 1915 and is used solely for the work in vocational education. It houses the departments of home economics and industrial arts as well as the Teachers college press where most of the printed material of the college is produced and where printing is taught. Science hall was erected in 1917 and contains all the divisions of the work in the field of science. It is equipped with the best in the way of modern equipment, laboratories, lecture room and classrooms.

Residence hall, the dormitory for the women students, was dedicated in 1926. In 1929, an addition, similar in size and structure to the original building, was made. This home for the girls of the college includes a complete modern kitchen, a large dining hall, beautiful reception and recreation rooms and has all the comforts and conveniences of the modern home. The Phyllis Wheatley home has recently been purchased by the college and made into a dormitory for the colored girl students of the college.

Residences in the vicinity of the college have been made in to the home management house where advanced training in home economics is given and the student building where special attention is given to the social and recreational life of the student body. Medical attention is given to the student body under the direction of the college physician whose office is located in the science building.

The physical education building

was dedicated in 1928 and answered a long-felt need of the college in that direction. It houses the departments of physical education for both men and women. This building, with its large stage, is used in many extra-curricular activities of the college and also for many public gatherings of the city where a large seating capacity is needed. Just this week, it is the scene of the final basket ball tournament of the Wabash Valley High School Athletic association which draws in high school teams from all parts of the Wabash valley.

The central heating plant was erected in 1929 and provides heat for all buildings on the campus. It contains the latest and best equipment of this sort. The col-

College Book store administering to the needs of the students in the way of materials, lunches, etc., was dedicated to service two years ago while the latest addition is the new laboratory school located on the old Hemingway park site and which stands as one of the finest and best laboratory schools in the middle west. Additional funds for the completion of this building came under the public works administration and it was officially dedicated this past fall.

New Laboratory School.

The arrangement and equipment of this new laboratory school is such as to attract visitors from all parts of the country and, needless to say, it fills a want in the college work that has been outstanding for many years. It is operated as a part of the city school system of Terre Haute, drawing its student body from the unit of the city assigned to it in the redistricting of the city schools. The regular teaching force of the old training school was augmented by the addition of several teachers from the city schools. This expansion allowed the training school to bring in many features that are desirable, including a kindergarten service and the broadening of the curriculums in the high school. Another feature that it made possible was the system of mid-year promotions in the grades.

This new school contains twenty-nine classrooms and nine sub-classrooms which are approximately one-half the size of the regular classrooms which may be used for special groups from the classes who need extra work that others of the class do not need. There are fifteen special rooms in the building, including the model kitchen in the home economics room and the projection room. There are also twenty-one offices for members of the administrative staff as well as three activities rooms, three demonstration rooms, five laboratory rooms and a temporary library room. A new addition is being planned which will

include the permanent library, the gymnasiums and the assembly hall.

The greatest problem that the college faces in its development is room for expansion in its present crowded quarters. In this capacity the citizens of Terre Haute have proved themselves loyal to the college and have aided in every way possible the expansion problem.

William A. Jones was the first president of the college and served in that capacity from the time it was opened until 1879, when he resigned and was succeeded by George P. Brown. Mr. Brown served until

1885, when he resigned to enter the publishing business and in that same year began the long period of service to the college of William Wood Parsons as president and Howard Sandison as vice president. Mr. Parsons served as president until 1921, when he resigned, and it was during his administration that the college made its great growth and development. In 1921 Linnaeus N. Hines was appointed as president and served until 1933, when he resigned on account of failing health. It was under his regime that the college made its physical expansion and many moves were

made to keep pace with educational growth. Lemuel A. Pittenger served as acting president of the college for a part of the year following the resignation of Mr. Hines and in December, 1933, Ralph N. Tiley was appointed as president and George C. Cole as vice president. The college has continued to develop in every way under the administration of Mr. Tiley and many plans for expansion are now under way.

Graduate School.

In 1927 the graduate school of the college was established in order to provide the necessary work in the

field of education to meet the requirements of the first-grade administrative licenses of teachers. In 1929 its name was officially changed by the General Assembly of Indiana to the Indiana State Teachers College. Today it is a member of the American Association of Teachers Colleges, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the American Council on Education, holding a high rating in each of these accrediting agencies.

Library At Indiana State College Observes Anniversary During Week

11-29-1942

Anna Bowles Wiley.

When the Indiana State Teachers College Library opened its doors for the first time, it was possessed of two books, and both of them were donated by a publisher. They were a Bible and a dictionary.

About four years later Chauncey Rose gave \$5,000 for the purchase of books and the books purchased were the real beginning of the first library.

They were placed in a room, now part of the office of the president of the college. They consisted of the works of standard authors, bearing little direct relation to the work of the school.

The Library was open to students one hour each week, from 1 to 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon and W. W. Parsons was the first librarian. One must recall that in 1888 fire destroyed these books, the first Library of Indiana State. There were 5,000 volumes possessed at that time.

The second Library was located in the main building on the second floor, center, front, and it consisted of three rooms. By 1892 space became at premium, and the place crowded and Arthur Cunningham, then librarian, began to make plans for a new building. This, the third library, is now in use as class rooms. It was however, occupied in 1895, and the Library consisted of 10,000 volumes.

Then, the fourth Library was established in the imposing building in which it is still housed. It was first occupied in January 1, 1910, and there were 47,000 volumes on the shelves and in the cases. Mr. Cunningham was still librarian, remaining until his retirement in 1929.

Miss Hazel Armstrong then became the librarian. Today there are 143,000 volumes besides the periodicals in the library.

This brief history about the early beginnings of this magnificent Library does not hardly cover the real ground of endeavor and achievement which has followed the opening with two books, gifts from the publisher.

Perhaps it was the fact that one was a Bible, that gave the blessing to the adventure of the start.

William A. Jones was president of the college then, and on the first day of school, Barbabas C. Hobbs, president of the board, called a group of students and teachers together for the first chapel exercises at 8 o'clock in the morning. He read a lesson from the Bible and knelt in fervent prayer for the success of the school in the years to come.

Many Have Passed.

This has proved a most effective prayer, it would seem, as one gazes at the fine buildings, the wide spreading assets of State Teachers College and the successful men and women teachers who have been graduated from its doors.

One must also mention the fact that there issued from the presses this month an outstanding and unusual volume of information, under

the title of "The Teachers College Journal," which was devoted to the exploitation of the splendid library service, and library itself, at State.

There is much information of a superior kind that one finds that it is not alone in that library, he is informed, but that he has acquired knowledge about the assets of it, which he has never known.

The editor is Dr. John R. Shannon, who points that on his invitation the library staff prepared the special articles on library service for the volume. This in his introduction is explanatory and gives one a vision of the features the library contains.

Take the Childs Memorial Collection. This collection, we are told, is a gift from Mrs. Laura G. Childs, widow of the late Prof. Hubert G. Childs of Indiana University. Books in the collection are limited to the specific field of secondary education, in which Dr. Childs concentrated and was acknowledged to be one of the nation's leaders.

Mrs. Childs started this collection in 1940 with 3,000 books from her husband's personal library.

These books contain very much research material and, from time to time, Mrs. Childs has presented books on adolescence and their education and on youth problems.

Besides these two invaluable gifts she contributes \$250 annually to the college with which to make additional purchases of books on secondary education which are placed in the collection.

This amount supplements what the college spends annually for books and is sufficient to keep Indiana State Teachers College Library at the very top of all libraries in America in the field of secondary education, claims the editor.

There is a committee which was named by Mrs. Childs, composed of President Ralph N. Tirey, Miss Hazel E. Armstrong, librarian, and Dr. J. R. Shannon, who administer this collection.

Each book in the Childs' collection contains a marker which is a coat of arms of H. G. and Laura Childs designed by the Art Department of the college, a most attractive design, and one which makes recognition to Dr. and Mrs. Childs, as one finds the books in the stacks in the servicable arrangement decided upon for making the books easily accessible and most valuable.

Indiana State Teachers College library provides an exceptional service. A strong reference collection is one holding high rankings as are the complete files of English and American periodicals, with other assets, augmenting the tremendous collection of books, second to none; it would seem in any college library.

Some one has said that the proof of the pudding is always in the eating thereof, and so it would seem that the effectiveness of a library service must always lie in the participation thereof, when it comes to research, to delving into the treasure house for the building of opinions and of instruction.

It is not difficult, however, after testing out the library's service, of being one of those who promote its circulation, to discover that there is no lack of facilities and material

which affable librarians assist in placing at hand for student or he who instructs.

Reference Service.

The reference service which comes under the direction of Carabel Greiner Dickey who is reference librarian, is according to Mrs. Dickey set up as an integral part of the instructional service of the college.

She also points in a most interesting article on the subject that "reference service involves the extremes of easily finding a simple fact in one book to the using of many materials on a given problem, which may thus become one of research.

Organization of these materials, their application, the skill and procedure in their use, with instructional objectives in mind, form the bases for successful service in a college library."

She follows this statement by an article of graphic explanation as to actual procedure, proving that the reference work at State is a personally individualized service.

Marie R. Orton, order librarian and former assistant at circulation, gives views of the work and its attendant service of effectiveness in being the fine point of contact made by students entering the library for the first time, therefore shares with all other circulation departments in all college libraries, a serious responsibility, to not fall in measuring up to the student's expectation of adequate service.

Mrs. Orton also gives graphic illustration of what she has meant by that statement.

Edith M. Libby, cataloger at the College library, points out the villain of the piece, "in the card catalog.

"This is the bogeyman, avows Miss Libby.

She points that despite the fact that the card catalog is innocent and harmless looking, it is amazing that it should arouse such a feeling of helplessness and aversion on the part of the library patrons.

That patrons are easily instructed in the use of the catalog, she points as the better way of acquainting patrons with its use.

Details of Work.

The efficient librarian, Miss Hazel Armstrong gives insight into book buying for school libraries, how a librarian meets this responsibility with the cooperation and the working together with the teachers to determine how to buy where to buy, and when to buy.

Miss Armstrong also writes of a study of library use, most interesting. She remarks that American libraries have matured, and this fact has with the spirit of the times brought about a tendency to try to evaluate the service and to inquire into the functions of libraries.

She points, also, that it is therefore necessary now to plan more carefully and to set goals according to the special function of the institution of which a given library is a part and according to the facilities and needs of the community, in which it is located.

"Actually, librarians know little as to how books are used. They

know that numbers of books are borrowed but they do not know that they have been read."

She cites also the fact that during the years 1941-42 an attempt was made at Indiana State Teachers College library to learn something about itself and its patrons.

On four different days, once each term, a check was made on every patron who entered the college library.

Each was given a short questionnaire with instructions to fill it out and deposit it at the door when leaving the building. On the whole the students responded graciously to the experiment.

These were carefully considered and the replies were tabulated.

First of all the librarians were interested in knowing how many students came to the library and why. They found that 5,550 persons entered during the period studied and that frequently one person came many times and for several different reasons. Of these, 1,857 were for the use of reserve, other library books in connection with class assignments. Use of magazines accounted for 550 reasons, while only 86 were for the use of books for recreational or free reading.

About 1,145 replies indicated that students came to the library to use their own books—presumably text books, 170 needed reference books, and 829 reasons included the return of books, attendance at library science class and meeting friends. Only one indicated that he came to browse.

Miss Armstrong give a complete diagnosis of library use in a most informative article contained in this volume of information of this college library.

Dr. J. E. Grinnell, dean of instruction at State, one of whose responsibilities is to keep college instruction at a high level of proficiency has given a most interesting article on the reliability of

faculty rating by upperclass students in college.

In this he also reports an effort to determine the reliability of student estimates of college level. A rating sheet for faculty, with definitions was tried out in 1939, 1940, on affability, enthusiasm, industriousness, judgment, earnestness, scholarship, use of English, teaching procedure, stimulating power and general worth.

Helen Ann Stewart, a former graduate and alumna comes forward with an article on "The Recognition of Progressivism" in recent text books in secondary education. Mrs. Mary Records and Freeman D. Ketron, teachers of Gerstmeier High School, talk about the mobility of indigent pupils in the elementary grades of Terre Haute.

Report Analyzed.

In this they show what alert teachers can do with data already on file in their own administrative offices won through their investigations.

Dr. Shannon shows, in an informative article, what prospective high school teachers want to know about educational method.

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Construction Starts On New College Bldg.

Construction has begun this past week on an addition to the Women's Residence Hall on the campus of the Indiana State Teachers College. As a part of this expansion program, the building which for years served as the college bookstore, is being razed.

The new part of the Women's Dormitory will provide an additional 76 student rooms which will make for a total capacity of 325 young women.

The building addition, which is to be four stories in height, will be of reinforced concrete construction with an exterior finish of face brick and limestone trim.

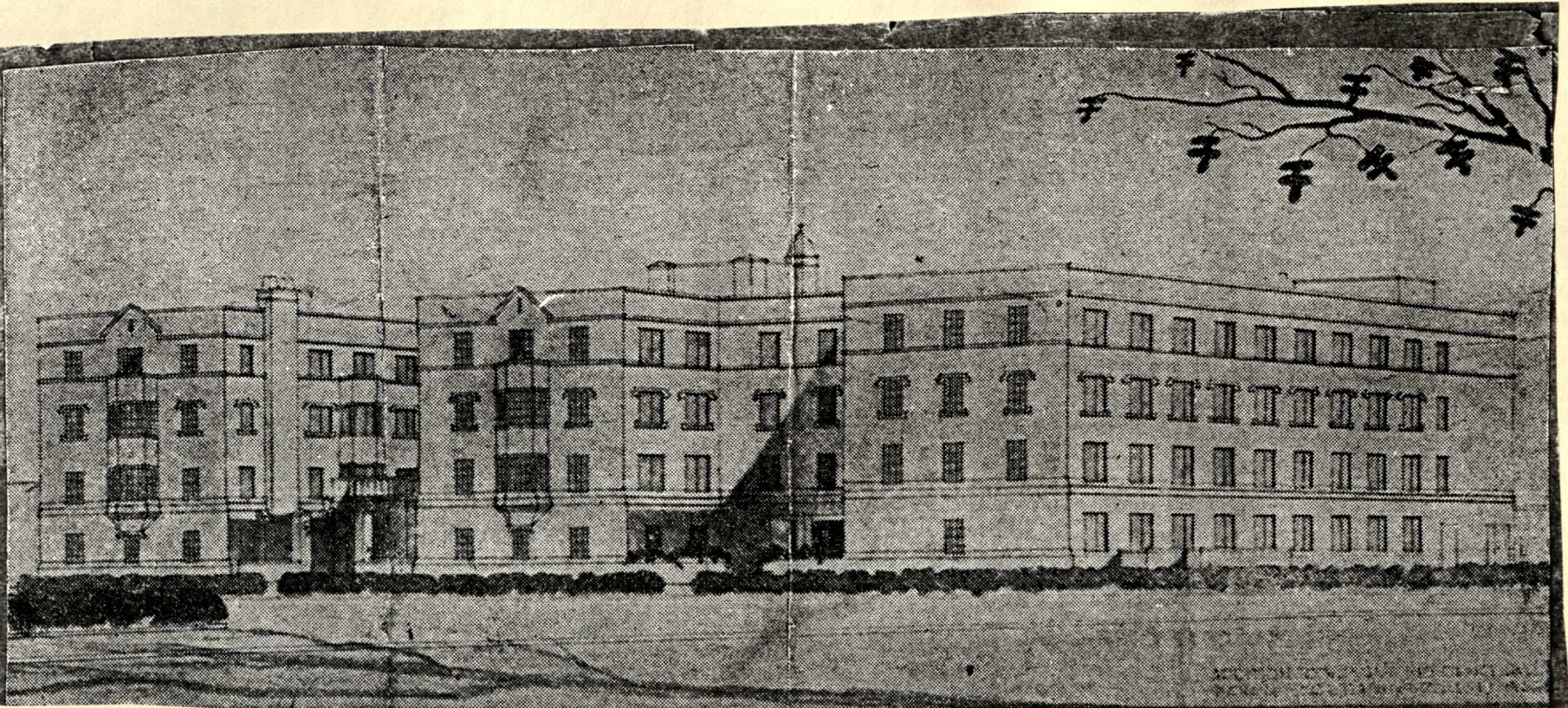
In addition to the new student rooms, there will be provided a

new large recreational hall, a snack kitchen, a lounge on each floor and facilities for laundering and ironing. There will also be work areas provided for students participating in campus projects such as displays, floats, and home-coming decorations.

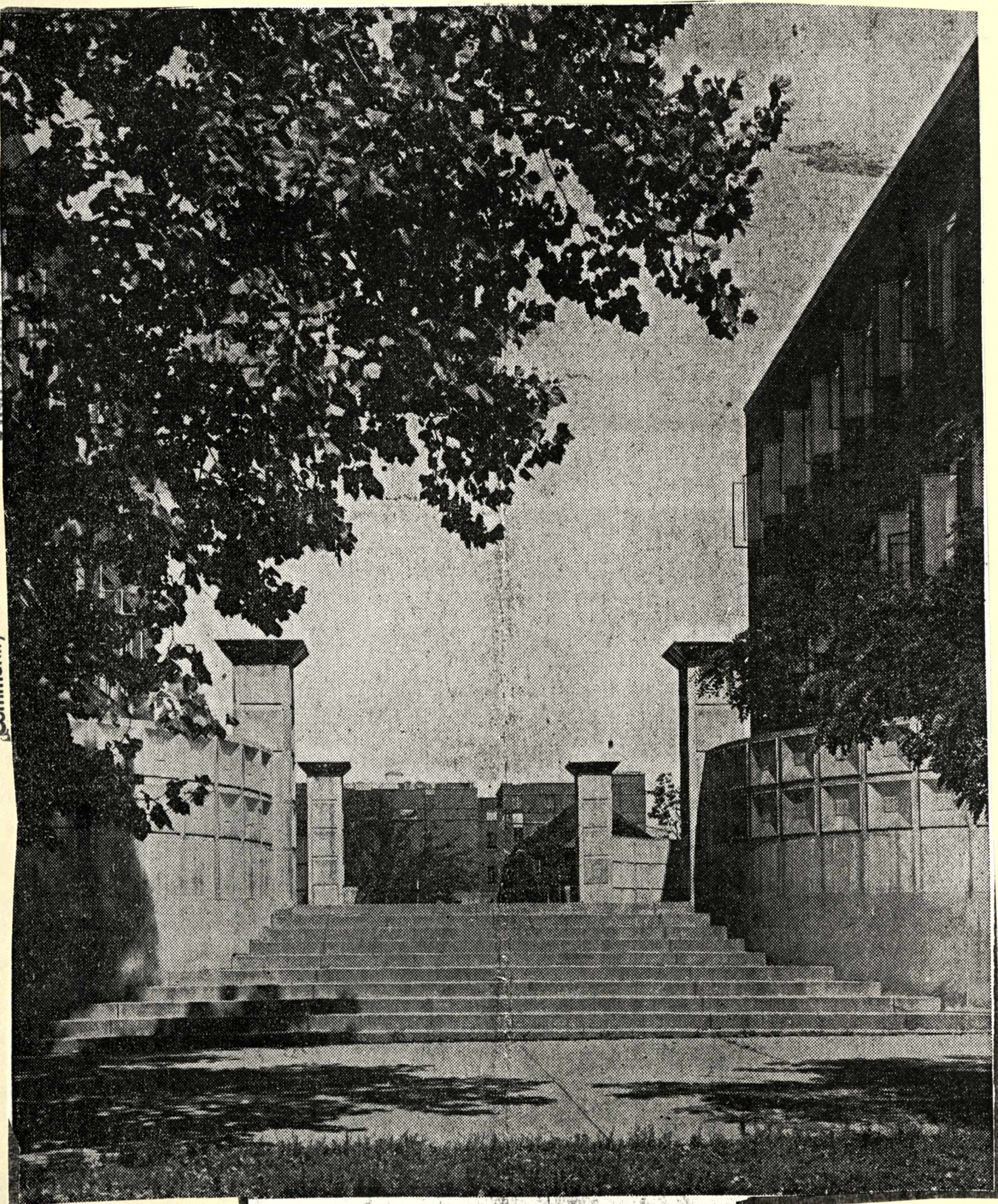
Each new student room which is designed for two occupants will be furnished with built-in wardrobes, two chests of drawers and lavatory.

The contractors for the project, which include F. A. Wilhelm of Indianapolis, Freitag-Weinhardt for the heating and ventilating; Chrisman Co., for the plumbing, Sanborn Electric Co., and Westinghouse Elevator, expect to have the building complete and ready for occupancy at the beginning of the fall term, 1954.

Yeager Architects prepared the drawings and specifications and are in charge of the supervision.

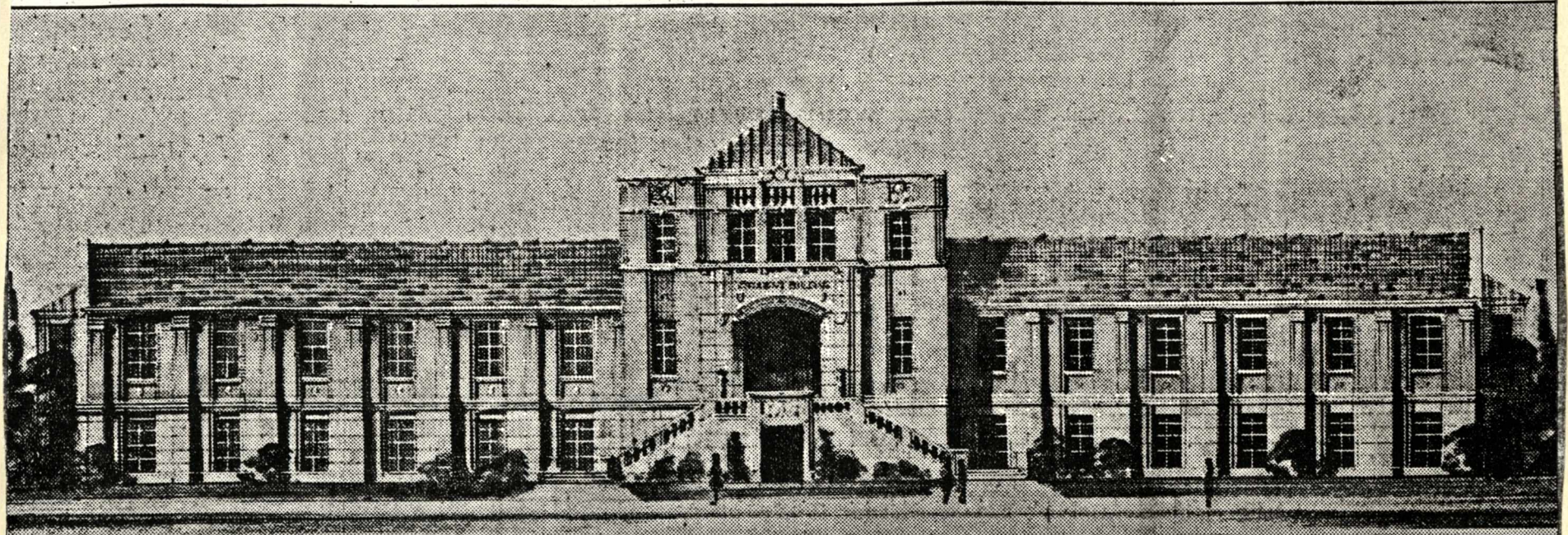


ARCHITECT'S DRAWING of the new annex to the Women's Residence Hall at Indiana State Teachers College. The building will be four stories and will make the total capacity 325 girl students. It will be of reinforced concrete construction with face brick and limestone trim. A \$500,000 bond issue has been approved.



GATEWAY TO INDIANA STATE CAMPUS on North Sixth street leads to the quadrangle. To the right is the Administration Building and to the left the Language-Mathematics Building. In the background is the Student Union Building, center of campus social activities.

*Architect's Sketch of Imposing Student Union Building Which Soon Will Be
Added to the Units On the Campus of Indiana State Teachers College*



SKETCH OF THE NEW BUILDING WHICH WILL BE ADDED TO THE COLLEGE PLANT AT A COST OF \$424,666.

H. Tribune - Aug 28 - 38

Construction will start in the near future on the new Student Union Building at Indiana State Teachers College, to be built east of the Administration Building at a cost of \$424,666. The building will measure 200 feet by 200 feet and contain an auditorium seating 2,000 persons, a 75-foot long swimming pool, cafeteria, recreation rooms, ball-room, faculty clubrooms and meeting rooms for students.

The auditorium will be the first place to exist on the campus in many years where the entire student body can be assembled at one time. The Union Building and the Fine Arts and Commerce Building, soon to be constructed at a cost of \$350,000, constitute together the largest single building operation in the history of the college with the exception of the Laboratory School built in 1934. They must be completed by a year from January and will relieve crowded conditions at the college occasioned by a mounting enrollment.

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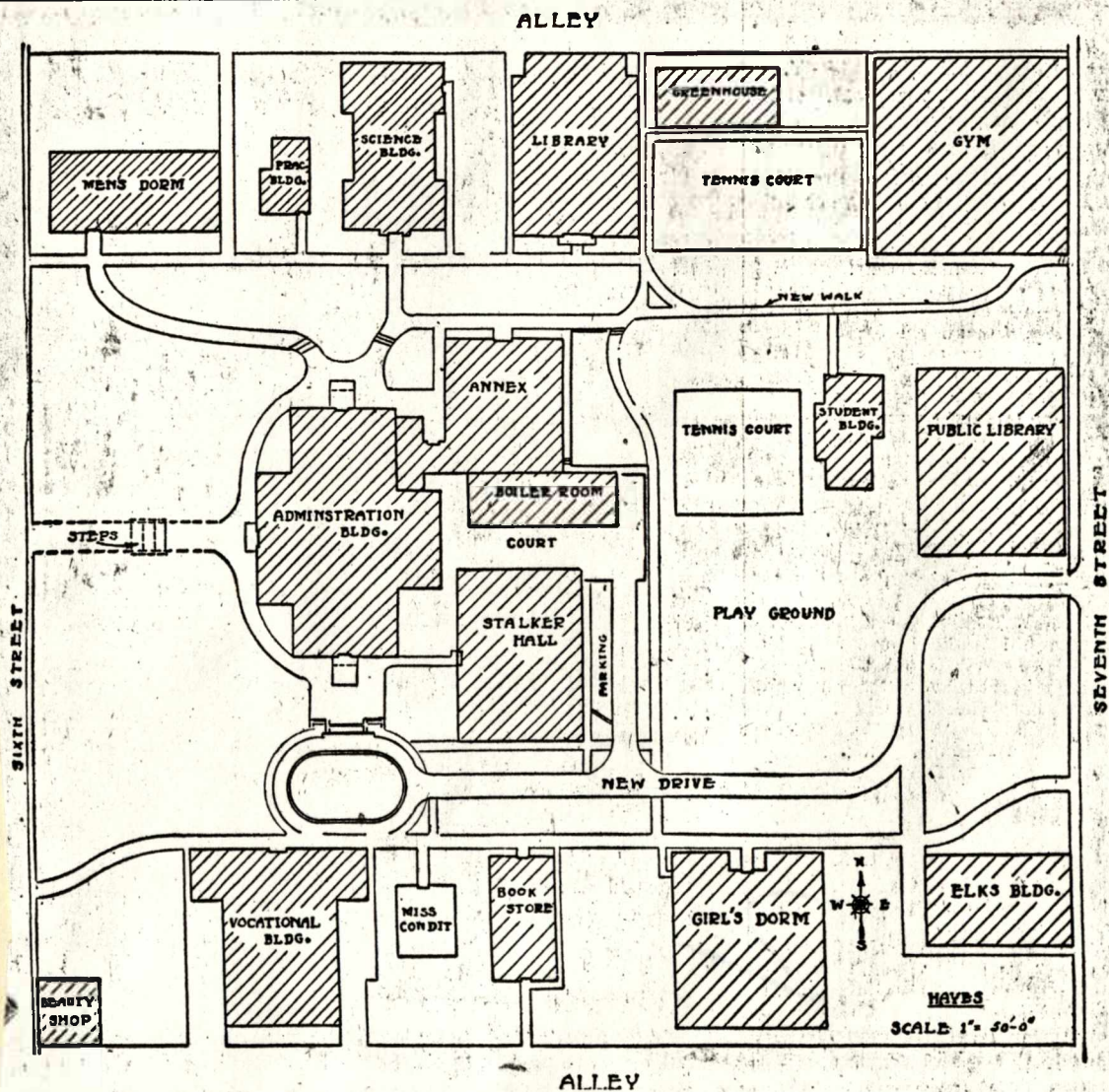
VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Community Affairs File

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1938.

STATE CAMPUS BEAUTIFICATION PLAN APPROVED



Indiana State Teachers College campus will assume the appearance indicated in this map when Mulberry and Eagle streets are closed between Sixth and Seventh streets. New drives and walks will cross the campus, built as a part of a WPA project that also will provide a complete landscaping of the grounds.

College Leaders Say Farewell To The Old Administration Building



PRESIDENT R. N. TIREY AND GROUP AT FAREWELL TO OLD OFFICE AT COLLEGE.

IND. COLLEGE MOVING DAYS

Retired Faculty Members Honored By Pres. Tirey and Assistants.

An informal tea was given Tuesday by President Ralph N. Tirey honoring the retired professors and wives of former Indiana State faculty members. The tea, held in the president's office in the old administration building, was a farewell gathering for the people who had an important part in the growth of the college. The president made a few remarks to the distinguished guests, and they, in turn, responded with brief talks. Mrs. Tirey, Mrs. E. A. Snyder, daughter of president, and Miss Margaret Wisely, the president's secretary, served.

Seated around the old conference table from left to right: Dr. Joy Muchmore Lacey, professor

emeritus of education; Lowell M. Tilson, professor emeritus of music; William T. Turman, professor emeritus of art; Mrs. Minnie W. Bogardus, professor emeritus of social studies and wife of former F. S. Bogardus, dean of faculty and head of history department; Mrs. William Wood Parsons, former dean of women and wife of former President Parsons; Dr. Mary Moran, professor emeritus of English; Mrs. Edwin N. Canine, wife of former professor of education; Mrs. Shepherd Young, wife of former Professor Young, head of the commerce department; Mrs. Robert W. Himelick, wife of former professor of education, and Mrs. Dean U. Bond, former member of the library staff.

Standing, left to right: A. S. Markle; Harry Elder, registrar; Dr. Hazel T. Pfennig, professor of English; Miss Wisely; Dr. J. E. Grinnell, dean of instruction; President Tirey; Mrs. Tiery; Mrs. Snyder; Miss Dottie Lou Snyder; George O. Dix, college attorney and member of the Teachers College Foundation; Dr. Wayne Schomer, director of placement; Mrs. Harold Bright, wife of former Prof. Bright of the music department; Dr. Ralph Watson, business manager; and H. Kenneth Black, director of alumni.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Community Affairs File

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TERRE HAUTE
TRIBUNE'S
PICTORIAL
SECTION

THE TERRE HAUTE TRIBUNE

AND THE TERRE HAUTE SUNDAY STAR

TERRE HAUTE
INDIANA
NOVEMBER
12, 1933

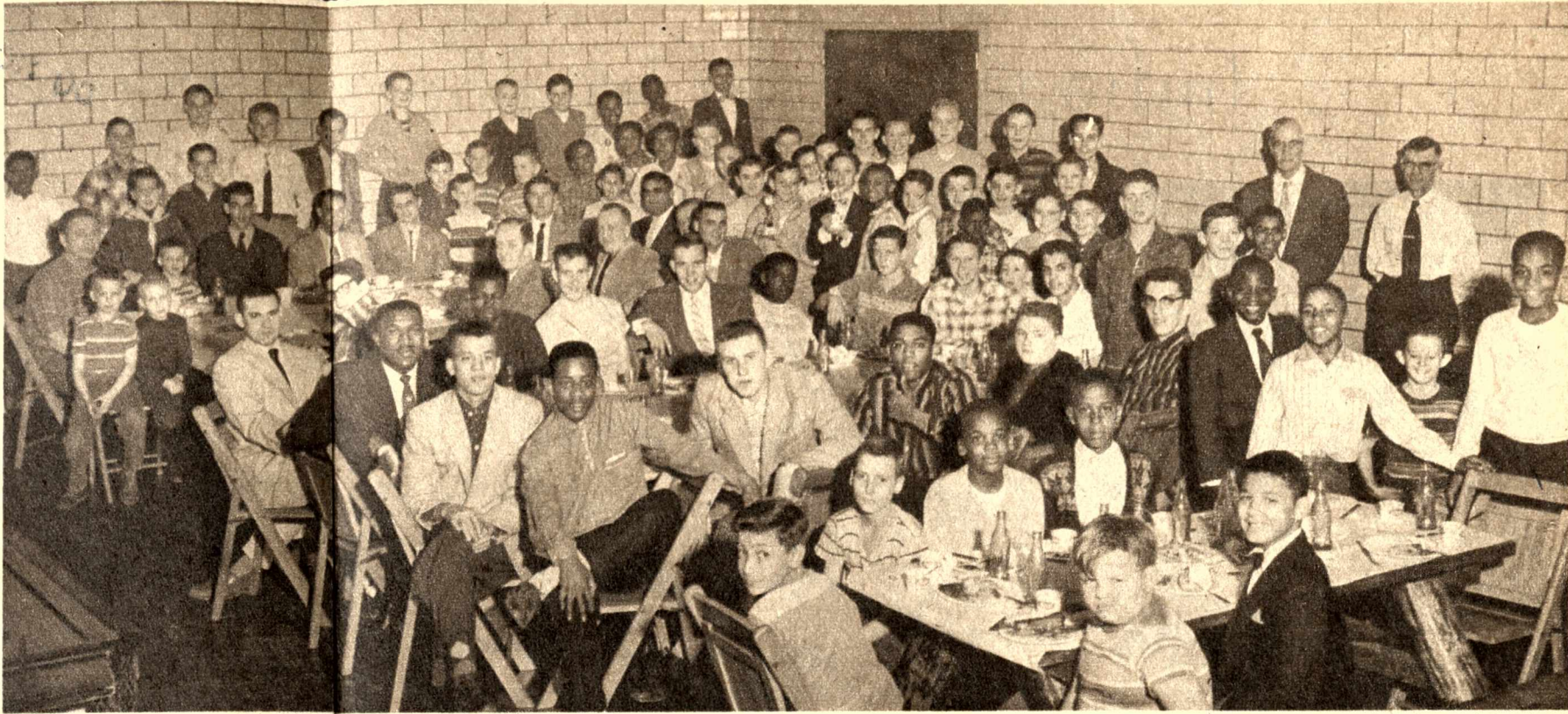
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FACULTY OF INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE 1933-1934—Staff of executives and instructors in charge of the Terre Haute teacher training college. Center front, Dr. L. E. Pittenger, president, and also president of the Ball Teachers college at Muncie.



AWARD WINNERS at the annual banquet given for members of the Terre Haute Boys' Club were Kenny Wilson, Richard Butler, Philip Hatfield, Bill Laney and Jack Snow



AWARD BANQUET—This is a group picture of Boys' Club members honored at their annual awards dinner. Members of the police and fire departments, who staged a benefit basketball game for the club, were among the guests. Photo by Martin.



GARFIELD IN THE SPRING seems an appropriate title for the above picture, taken recently by Principal James Conover.



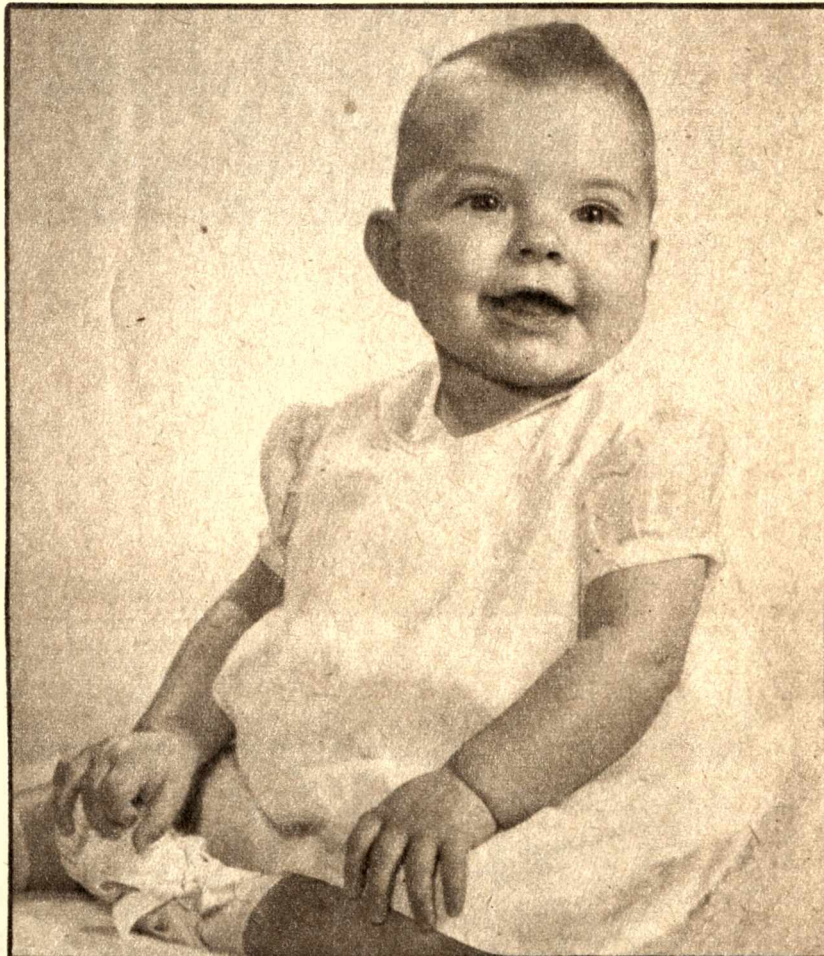
DEMING SCHOOL is proud of its fine uniformed band, which has appeared at many celebrations during the school year.



GLENN STUDENTS pose at Union Station before departing on their trip to New York, Washington, D. C., and Niagara Falls.



FORM CLUB—"The Past Matrons and Patrons of 1955 Club", Order of Eastern Star, was organized as a permanent group at a meeting held at William Penn lodge in Twelve Points. Mrs. Walter Tanner is the first president.



Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert King of Arleth Street

EVERYBODY LOVES ME

That's why they all want copies of my photograph made in MARTIN'S Special Studio for Children—The MAGI-CAMERA ROOM.

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WABASH AVE. AT SEVENTH STREET

Indiana State Teachers 1957 Commencement



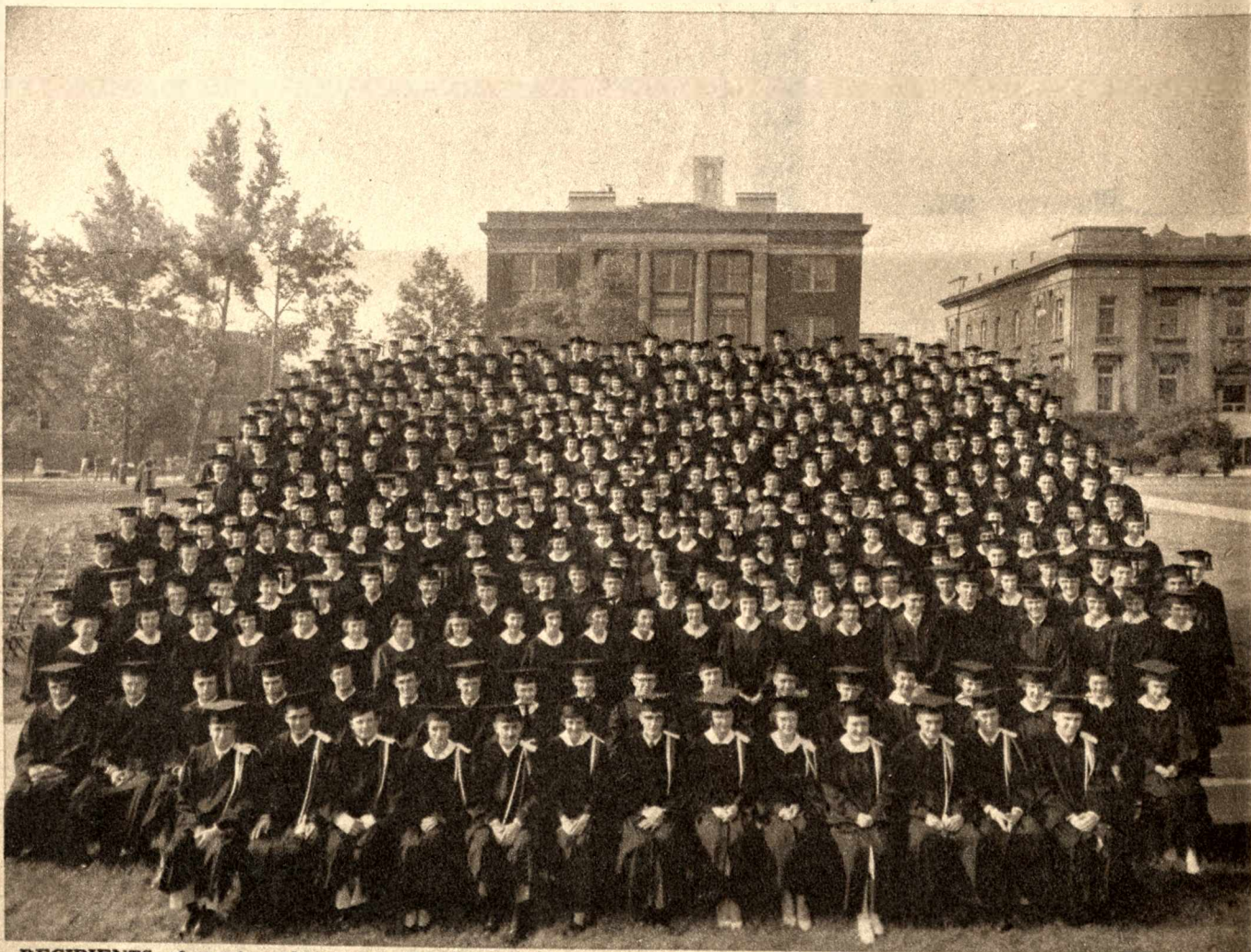
SPEAKERS AND COLLEGE BOARD members and officials on the speakers' platform at the commencement.



CLASS REUNIONS held on Senior-Alumni Day at the Student Union Building.



GENERAL VIEW of the campus quadrangle where the commencement exercises were held.



RECIPIENTS of masters degrees at the June, 1957, commencement.



SENIORS who received their bachelors degree at the graduation.



T.H. Trib STAR 8/4/16
The Indiana State Normal School was built by the distinguished Terre Haute architect, Josse A. Vrydagh in 1888. Like many late 19th century architectural works, this structure does not neatly conform to any one pure style, but rather contains a mixture of forms deriving from many earlier styles. For example, there are round headed inset Italianate windows, a French mansard roof with flat gabled dormer windows somewhat reminiscent of the English Jacobean type, bulging Norman bays which flank the heavy stone arched doorway over which, in turn, rises a high Romanesque tower. A textural quality, Venetian in inspiration, is imparted to the surfaces by the intermingling of several materials: red brick, white rough hewn stone courses, and terra cotta panels set beneath some of the larger windows. This "style" is often spoken of as High Victorian Gothic, though the term is hardly a satisfactory one since but very few actual Gothic characteristics are expressed.